THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 41. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE CITY TRUSTS.

A DECISION OF THE CASE.

The Supreme Court Sustains the Constitutionality of the Act Creating the Board of Trusts—The Opinion in Full.

This morning Justice Sharswood delivered the following opinion of the Court in the above mentioned case, which was in the shape of an appeal from the decree of the Nisi Prius, refusing an injunction to restrain the new Board of Trustees from entering upon their duties, and which was instituted solely for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the Act of Assembly taking the management of the trusts from the city, and vesting it in a Board of Directors to be appointed by the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the local city courts. The decision establishes the validity of the act, and affirms the decree of the Nisi Prius. There was no dissent on the part of any of the Judges.

City of Philadelphia vs. Fox. Appeal from the decree of the Court of Nisi Prius. In equity.

The city of Philadelphia is, beyond all question, a municipal corporation, that is, a public corporation created by the government for political purposes, and having subordinate and local powers of legislation. 2 Kent., Comm., 275—an incorporation of persons, inhabitants of a particular place, or connected with a particular district, enabling them to conduct its social civil government. (Low. Max. Corp. 1.) It is merely an agency instituted by the sovereign for the purpose of carrying out in detail the objects of government—essentially a revocable agency, having no vested right to any of its powers or functions—the charter or act of erection being in no sense a contract with the State, and therefore fully subject to the control of the Legislature, who may enlarge or diminish its territorial extent or its functions, may change or modify its internal arrangement or destroy its very existence, with the mere breath of arbitrary discretion. *Sic volo, sic jubeo*, that is all the sovereign authority need say. This much is undeniable and has not been denied. That while it thus exists in subjection to the will of the sovereign, it enjoys the rights and is subject to the liabilities of any other corporation, public or private, is equally undoubted. This was the very object of making it a body politic, giving it a legal entity and name, a seal by which to act in solemn form, a capacity to contract and be contracted with, to sue and be sued, a *persona standi in judicis*, to hold and dispose of property, and thereby to acquire rights and incur responsibilities. These franchises were conferred upon it for the purpose of enabling it the better to effect the main design of its institution, the exercise of certain of the powers of government, subordinate to the Legislature over a certain part of the territory of the State. But all this affects its relations to other persons, natural or artificial: it does not touch its relation to the State, its creator. It is nothing to the purpose, then, to show that a city may act in certain particulars as a private corporation—may make contracts as such, and that it cannot impair the obligation of a contract entered into by it in that capacity because it may deem it for the benefit of its citizens to do so; nor is it in the power of the Legislature, under the provisions of the Constitution, to authorize the violation of such a contract. Western Saving Fund Society vs. City of Philadelphia, 7 Casey, 175, 185. It is equally aside from any question respecting its essential nature and subjection to the sovereign will to discuss its liabilities for the acts or neglects of its officers or agents, or whether it can rightly be made or has been made responsible for such as are not appointed or selected by itself, but by the State, or in some special mode provided by the State. Mayor vs. Baily, 2 Denio, 433; Pruther vs. City, 13 B. Mansor, 559; Alcorn vs. The City, S. Wright, 348. The sovereign may continue its corporate existence, and yet assume or receive the appointment of all its officers or agents into its own hands; for the power which can create and destroy can modify and change. Indeed, the Legislature of this Commonwealth, under the Constitution, could not by contract invest any municipal corporation with an irrevocable franchise of government over any part of its territory. It cannot alienate any part of the Legislative power which by the Constitution is vested in a General Assembly already conveyed. Parker vs. The Commonwealth, 6 Barr, 507. If the Legislature wish to attempt to erect a municipality with a special provision that its charter should be unchangeable or irrevocable, such provision would be a nullity; for acts of Parliament derogatory from the power of subsequent Parliaments bind not. 1 Blackst. Com., 90.

That such political institutions have not and cannot have any vested rights as against the State is strikingly illustrated and exemplified in the Borough of Dunmore's Appeal, 9 P. F. Smith, 374, where it was held by this Court that municipal corporations, being creatures of legislation, have no constitutional guarantee of trial by jury, and such trial may be denied them.

Such a municipal corporation may be a trustee under the grant or will of an individual or private corporation, but only as it seems for public purposes germane to its objects. The Mayor vs. Elliott, 3 Rawle, 170. Cresson's Appeal, 6 Casey, 437. Vidal vs. The Mayor, 2 Howard, 127. I am aware that it has been said by high authority in England that it may take and hold in trust for purposes altogether private. The Mayor vs. Gloucester, 1 House of Lords, 285. But the administration of such trusts, and the consequent liabilities incurred, are altogether inconsistent with the public duties imposed upon the municipality, it could hardly be pretended, I think, in this country that it could be a trustee for the separate use of a married woman, to educate the children of a donor or testator, or to accumulate for the benefit of particular persons. It certainly is not compellable to execute such trusts, nor does it seem competent to accept and administer them. The trusts held by the city of Philadelphia, which are enumerated in the bill before us, are germane to its objects. They are charities, and all charities are in some sense public. If a trust is for any particular persons, it is not a charity. Indefiniteness is of its essence. The objects to be benefited are strangers to the donor or testator. The widening and improvement of streets and avenues, planting them with ornamental and shade trees, the education of orphans, the building of schoolhouses, the assistance and encouragement of young mechanics, rewarding ingenuity in the useful arts, the establishment and support of hospitals, the distribution of soup, bread, or fuel to the necessitous, are objects within the general scope and purposes of the municipality. The king himself may be a trustee, though he cannot be reached by the process of any court without his consent, Hill on Trustees, 49, and so may the State, though, as I take it, under the Constitution only, for objects germane to the purposes of government. The Government of the United States has accepted and administered such a trust under the will of James Smithson, "for the promotion of knowledge among men." When, therefore, the donors or testators of these charitable funds granted or devised them in trust to the municipality, they must be held to have done so with the full knowledge that their trustee so selected was a mere creature of the State, an agent acting under a revocable power. Substantially they trusted the good faith of the sovereign. It is plain—too plain, indeed, for argument—that the corporation, by accepting such trusts, could not thereby invest itself with any immunity from legislative action. Such an act could not change its essential nature. It is surely not competent for a mere municipal organization, which is made a trustee of a charity, to set up a vested right in that character to maintain such organization in the form in which it existed when the trust was created, and thereby prevent the State from changing it as the public interests may require. Montpelier vs. East Montpelier, 29 Vermont, 21. This whole question is put at rest, and that as to one of the most important of these trusts and as to this trustee, by the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in Girard vs. Philadelphia, 7 Wallace, 14:—"It cannot admit of a doubt," says Mr. Justice Grier, "that where there is a valid devise to a corporation, in trust for charitable purposes, unaffected by any question as to its validity because of superstition, the sovereign may interpose to enforce the execution of the trusts, either by changing the administrator, if the corporation be dissolved, or if not by modifying or enlarging its franchises, provided the trust be not perverted, and no wrong done to the beneficiaries. Where the trustee is a corporation no modification of its functions or change in its name, while its identity remains, can affect its rights to hold property devised to it for any purpose." With equal plausibility might it be pretended that the acceptance by the Government of the United States of the bequest of James Smithson limited the power of amendment contained in the Federal Constitution. If it could have such effect, the only logical consequence would be that the acceptance of the trust would be *ultra vires*, and void; and so if the acceptance of a trust by a municipal corporation can operate to impair the power of the sovereign over it as such, the acceptance is a nullity.

In consistency with these views, for which I have forborne to cite cases, which might, however, be heaped up *ad nauseam*, on what principle can the act of June 30, 1869 (Pamph. L., 1276), be declared unconstitutional? It provides merely that one class of the functions of the municipality shall be administered in a manner different from that which has been used heretofore. The head and front of its offending hath this extent—no more. It is a change in internal organization. It provides a separate body of citizens for the administration of the trusts vested in the city. It makes that body a permanent one—holding their office during good behavior. It imposes all the duties devolved on the corporation itself as trustee. It perverts no one of the trusts; it does wrong to none of the beneficiaries. We have nothing to do with the wisdom of the measure—with the policy of having such a board, dissociated from the general government of the city, or with the mode of its selection. Those are questions exclusively for the Legislature. No one, I think, can doubt that it was entirely competent for that authority to vest the entire management and control of all municipal affairs in just such a body as that constituted by this act. If they could do the greater, they can do the less. They could make a similar provision for any other department of the municipality. They might establish a board of police, of highways, of sewerage, of cleansing. They have often done so. The departments of the prison, of health, of the poor, and of the public schools have been placed in the hands of bodies of men constituted and appointed just as is "The Board of Directors of City Trusts," and no one has ever thought of questioning the constitutionality of these several acts of the Legislature. For if the Legislature, acting for the State, can resume all the franchises of the municipality into its own hands, which is a conceded premise, it can certainly resume any part. *Omne majus continet in se minus.*

It is said, however, that as to some of the tracts under the will of Stephen Girard, there was a contract which the Legislature cannot constitutionally impair. If this was so, it would be no valid ground for declaring the act void as to all the other trusts. But there is no such contract impaired by this act. Mr. Girard left three hundred thousand dollars to the Commonwealth to be applied to the purposes of internal navigation, on the condition that certain laws should be passed as to Delaware avenue, Water street, and wooden or brick-paved buildings. The money was accepted and the laws were passed. They stand unchanged and unrepealed on the statute book. No alteration or modification of them by any of the provisions of this act has been or can be pointed out. It is a contract, if a contract at all, completely executed and fulfilled on both sides.

It remains to consider one more ground of objection to this act. It is seriously and earnestly contended that it is in contravention of the eleventh section of the ninth article of the Constitution, which declares "that all courts shall be open, and every man, for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by the due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial, or delay." It is supposed, if I understand the argument aright, that because the Judges of this Court, and of the District Court and the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, are vested with the function of appointing the Directors of the City Trusts, of displacing them if unfaithful, and of filling vacancies, they are thereby rendered incompetent to decide any controversies which may arise out of the management of the Trusts by them. It is said they are thereby made judges in their own cause. Conceding it to be unconstitutional for the Legislature to make a man a judge in a case in which he is a party litigant, it is not easy to comprehend how it reaches this act. As was well said in the argument, this very proceeding is a practical refutation of the idea that this Court or any other court is not open to these plaintiffs, or anybody else who may have just cause of action at law or in equity against this Board of City Trusts. Nay, can any one doubt that this proceeding might have been anticipated *in limine*, and a bill filed against the Board of Appointment itself to enjoin it from proceeding to obey the behests of the Legislature? A judge who is actually a trustee of a charity may from delicacy decline to act in a case in which he is a party as such, but surely, as he has no pecuniary interest in the result, there is no moral or legal reason why he should not. If it is not necessary, it is his duty to do so. I have no doubt it has been often done, but I will mention one instance within my own experience.

The city of Philadelphia in 1859 filed a claim for taxes against the building occupied by the American Philosophical Society, on Independence Square, under a grant from the Commonwealth, and issued a *scire facias* thereon in the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, and it was necessary that the Court should decide upon the liability of the society to pay those taxes. My brother Hare and myself were both members of the society, and would gladly have excused ourselves from taking any part in the decision. But it was impossible. Without one of us at least there could have been no court. We heard and decided the case in favor of the society, and that judgment was affirmed by this Court. City of Philadelphia vs. The American Philosophical Society, 6 Wright, 9. The true rule unquestionably is that whenever it becomes necessary for a judge to sit even where he has an interest, when no provision is made for calling another in, or when no one else can take his place, it is his duty to hear and decide, however disagreeable it may be. The rights of the other party require it. 2 Rall., Abr. 93.

Drines vs. Grand Junction Railroad, 3 House of Lords' Cases, 759. The Act of Assembly of April 14, 1834, section 37 (pamphlet 2, 239), makes provision for special courts in four cases specified:—When a President Judge is personally in the Court at any case depending; when the title of either party is derived from or through risk, or when he holds under the same title; when any near relation of the President shall be a party or interested; or where he has been an attorney or counsel for either party in the case, or any other case touching the same subject matter. And by the eighth section of the act of April 4, 1843, (pamphlet 2, 183), the provisions of the act of 1834, above referred to, are extended to the judges of the Orphans' Court, Register's Court, Quarter Sessions or Oyer and Terminer. It will be observed that the case of a judge being a nominal party is not specified as a disqualification, unless he is personally interested.

This Court has held that an objection to competency, under the act for the establishment of special courts, must be addressed to the discretion of the Judge himself, and his decision is not reviewable on a writ of error. Barrington vs. Bank of Washington, 14 S. and R., 405; Ellmaker vs. Buckley, 16 S. and R., 72; Philadelphia Library Company vs. Myham, 1 Wharton, 72. "This," said Gibson, C.J., "is conformable to the principle of the common law, which exempts a judge from challenge." That a judge is one of the trustees of a charity is no disqualification, much less when he merely appoints such trustees. No one ever heard before that he was disqualified to act in the case of a trustee of his own appointment. In the case directly before us there is nothing in the position of the judges as members of the Board of Appointment which could possibly influence their opinion, or prevent a fair and impartial consideration and decision of any case which might grow out of their proceedings.

Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed at the costs of the appellants.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Important Recommendations of the Special Committee.

The Special Committee on Navigation Interests will make their report in the House of Representatives to-day. The suggestions they make deal only with the question of the decadence of American commerce, its causes, and their remedies. The latter consist of a proposed drawback on imported material, or an equivalent bounty when American material is used, allowing the use of bonded ship stores and coal for vessels sailing to foreign ports, and also giving a small bounty to American vessels engaged in the foreign trade. All State and municipal taxes, dues, and fees, except wharfage and pilotage, are to be abolished, and a uniform tonnage duty of thirty cents per ton is proposed to be levied. The committee expect to make a further report on the matter of aid to mail steamship lines. There are several propositions referred to them, which are now under consideration. They hope also to report a revised code for the protection of our merchant service, and to promote its efficiency and character. The committee have had under discussion the idea of establishing a Naval Reserve system like the one in use by Great Britain, which enables that Government to summon to her service twenty thousand able-bodied seamen. Practical navigators, merchants, and our most efficient Consuls at maritime ports, complain greatly of the inadequacy of the present legislation relating to American seamen. The committee are a unit on the recommendations already agreed upon, and upon the policy to be pursued generally. The three Democrats—Messrs. Calkin of New York, Weiss of Missouri, and Holman of Indiana—are active in its support, agreeing fully with the Republican majority in the necessity of adopting a vigorous American policy.

THE MAGGIE HAYS EXPLOSION.

Full Particulars of the Mississippi Disaster—Statement of the Mate of the Steamer.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of last evening says:—

Mr. Andrew Wilson, mate of the ill-fated steamer Maggie Hays, arrived in this city this morning from Cincinnati, to which place he accompanied the remains of Captain Martin, and gave them into the charge of two brothers of deceased. The body was to have been taken to Sisterville to-day for interment. Mr. Wilson resides opposite Economy, and left for home this morning. He gave us some additional particulars concerning the explosion, and among other things emphatically denied the statement made by some of the papers that the second engineer was compelled to run the boat contrary to his own wishes. Mr. Wilson states that when the boat reached Oliver's wood yard, one of the boilers was found to be leaking badly, and it was deemed best to tie up at that point until repairs could be made. The first engineer, Mr. Fleming, was accordingly dispatched to Memphis to make arrangements for having the repairs made. After he had started, the second engineer, Mr. McDermott, told the captain in Mr. Wilson's presence that he could make the repairs and run the boat to Memphis. The captain replied that he did not want to run any risk, and rather than do so would prefer to wait until Mr. Fleming should return. Mr. McDermott, however, patched the leak, and when the captain returned, he told him what he had done, and said he could take the boat up in safety. Steam was raised, and after considerable difficulty, owing to a heavy wind blowing at the time, the boat got out from shore and started up the river. The boat had gone not more than two miles when the explosion occurred. Mr. Wilson gives it as his opinion that the immediate cause of the explosion was want of water in the boiler, and accounts for this deficiency by the circumstance that the engineer was so busily engaged at the engines during the efforts to get away from shore, that he had no opportunity of watching the boilers. At the time of the explosion Mr. Wilson was on the barge in tow. He states that when he heard the report, he turned around, the boat was enveloped in smoke and vapor, and in an instant a huge mass of fire from the furnaces, together with portions of the deck and cabin, fell into the barge. As soon as he could reach the boat he found the captain near the capstan, in a half standing position. The captain recognized him and inquired, "What has happened?" when he was informed, he said, "Leave me and save the passengers." The passengers by this time had nearly all reached the barge, and after the captain had been carried ashore, successful efforts were made to extinguish the flames which had been communicated to the barge from the fire blown from the furnace. Mr. Wilson further states that the deck beneath the boilers was crushed to pieces, thus letting them down into the hold. He is unable to state whether more than one of the boilers exploded, but the appearance of the wreck showed that the force was exerted both upward and downward. Concerning the deck hands who are lost, he says he had sent them to the rear of the boat to coil up a stern line, and as the line was found coiled up, he supposes that they were on their way forward when the explosion occurred. The fireman who escaped had just closed the doors of the furnace and stepped to the starboard side of the boat. He escaped with slight injuries. The other fireman is among the missing. Some of the deck hands who were engaged in coiling some lines on the bow of the boat were uninjured. Mr. Wilson states that Mr. Oliver did everything in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the injured persons, all of whom were taken to his house, and that he and his family were unremitting in their attentions.

The scene of the terrible accident was forty-five miles below Helena, and one hundred and forty-five miles below Memphis.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 12th inst. contains the following particulars:—

Mr. Hamlin, the pilot on watch, makes this statement:—We left New Orleans on Thursday, the 3d instant, arriving, after various delays, at the foot of Island No. 66 on Thursday. Something was the matter with the boiler, and the first engineer, Mr. Fleming, went to Memphis to get tools to repair it, leaving the second engineer, Mr. McDermott, in charge. We left our landing about 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, towing a barge, and started up the chute of Island 66. About half an hour after we had been under way, the explosion occurred. I do not know what caused it. Captain Martin was sitting forward in the shears, and all at once with a tremendous sound the texas and forward part of the hurricane deck was blown away. I saw bricks and other fixings of the boiler going up in the air, and the smoke-stacks immediately careened to larboard, as did the pilot-house where we were. The first person whom I saw was Mrs. Durr, daughter of Captain Reese, of Pittsburg, and sister of the second clerk, who was sitting in the office at the time of the explosion, and who got out I know not how. She came to the pilot house where we, myself and partner, Mr. Jones, were, and asked us what she should do. I told her to sit down and be calm, while I tried to get the boat ashore. Mrs. Suydam, sister-in-law of Mrs. Durr (both of whom, with several others, were on a pleasure trip with us), came up also, both of them blackened with the explosion. Both sat down as we told them, and I tried to get the boat's head ashore. It was lucky we were not in the stream. The boat had not caught fire yet, although we could see plenty of fire amid the wreck. She swung around towards shore, and the barge which we were towing touched the bank. There was no way to make it fast, however, and, leaving the wheel, I cut the guy ropes of the chimney, and, knotting them, threw them ashore. Mr. Jones, my partner, ran out and made the end fast. Meanwhile I saw the boat taking fire forward, and I sent Mrs. Durr and Mrs. Suydam aft, and put them under the charge of the mate, Mr. Andy Wilson, who took them down the after stairway and put them on the barge, where the other passengers had most of them already congregated. In a short time the guy rope that I had thrown out parted, but the mate got out a hawser and made fast. The crew meanwhile were doing everything in their power to suppress the flames, but soon found their attempt without avail. The captain had been found shortly after the explosion standing forward by the capstan, perfectly black, and burned so that no one could have recognized him. He recognized the mate, however, and asked him what had happened. He was taken on the barge and carried ashore. We had made shore at the landing of B. L. Oliver, who immediately commenced doing all he could for us, working as if his life depended upon it. The second engineer, Mr. McDemott, was hunted for and found. He was still alive, and though horribly burned and scalded, was perfectly sensible. He was able to talk, and said that he was standing just aft of the boiler that blew up (the larboard one). He was carried ashore, and though everything that could be was done for him, he died in the course of two hours and a half, perfectly conscious to the last. The Hays was burning meanwhile, and burned down to the water's edge. On calling over the list after we got so that we could do so, we found that besides the captain and engineer, there were four hands missing, all negroes. One was named James Murdon, a fireman from New Orleans; the other three were roostabouts, named Tom Walker and Dan Skinner, from Belleair, and John Harris, from Pittsburg. Mr. B. L. Oliver did everything in the world that humanity could dictate to alleviate the wants and sufferings of all the survivors. Not a passenger was injured. The second clerk was aft; he tried to get to the office but could not. He says when the explosion occurred the safe and office furniture were blown overboard. The first clerk left the boat at New Orleans to settle up some of her business, and took the railroad up to Memphis, where he was to join us. About 6 o'clock the steamer Commercial came along and took us off. She stayed alongside an hour and a half or two hours, and took us all aboard. Captain Martin lingered a short time, and died before we got to Helena. We left his remains there.

THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

Complications Growing out of a Grand Opera House Sensation—Who Owns the Play and Who Ought to have the Proceeds.

On Monday last Joseph C. Foster, who is in the employ of James Fisk, Jr., in a suit brought by him against John E. McDonough and William E. Deverna, obtained an order from Judge Barnard, *ex parte*, appointing John F. Cole, treasurer and general business agent of the Grand Opera House, New York, receiver "of all personal chattels, and especially the wardrobes, scenic effects, scenery, and other properties of the play called *Twelve Temptations*," of which the defendants were joint owners with the plaintiff; also of the manuscript of the play and moneys accrued or to accrue, other than the proportion going by contract to the Grand Opera House; and enjoining the defendants from interfering with the production of the play. The defendants were required to show cause yesterday, before Judge Barnard, why the order should not be continued and made permanent.

FOSTER RESTRAINED.

On Tuesday, Judge Van Brunt granted an injunction restraining Foster, John F. Cole, James Fisk, Jr., and the Erie Railway Company "from assigning, disposing of, or incumbering the manuscripts, wardrobe, properties, accessories, or scenic effects of the "Twelve Temptations, and from paying out or disposing of or dividing among themselves any part of the receipts arising from the performance;" and further ordering that they show cause to-day why an order should not be continued.

ORIGIN OF THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

The defendants allege in their complaint that the "Twelve Temptations" was originally written in German, and was known as "Eve; or, The Devil's Hoof;" that Foster conceived the idea of reproducing it here, and he had not the means or the necessary knowledge for so doing, Deverna assisted in the preparation of the wardrobe and advanced $3800; that McDonough also advanced $7000, and a contract was entered into whereby they each were to have a third interest in the matter; that they then made an agreement with Cole, who claimed that he represented the Grand Opera House, but that Fisk now claims to be the manager of the Grand Opera House to the exclusion of Cole.

THE PROCEEDS.

That by the contract with Cole, Foster, Deverna, and McDonough were to have one half the net proceeds from the representation of *Twelve Temptations*, less $3800 weekly; that the receipts have averaged $2000 per night, but that Foster refuses to account and he and Fisk and Cole have conspired to defraud Deverna and McDonough of their just rights; and they ask for an accounting. The papers in the case were served upon Mr. Cole, the principal defendant, on Tuesday evening, and service was made upon Mr. Fisk yesterday.

THE CASE TO BE SIFTED:

The case of Foster against McDonough and Deverna, was called up yesterday before Judge Barnard, Supreme Court Chambers, when Mr. Fine, counsel for the defendants, asked for a few days postponement, saying that he had not yet had an opportunity to prepare the necessary papers. Judge Barnard said the case must go on, but finally granted an adjournment till to-morrow on condition that McDonough and Deverna consent to postpone until Monday the hearing upon the order returnable to-morrow before Judge Van Brunt. This was assented to, and the hearing will take place to-morrow.

A NATURAL SUSPICION.

A Miss Not a Miss—The Entirely Natural Doubts of an Old Lady of Georgia.

Mrs. Dr. Walker, having occasion recently to pass up the Missouri river, was interviewed at New Madrid by the editor of the *Record*, and in the course of her conversation the Doctor related the following incident of her war experience in Georgia:—

I frequently rode outside our lines, and visited the farm houses, where I found much destitution among the women. The men were generally absent in the Confederate army, or had fled at our approach. I administered to a great many sick among those destitute Georgians. On one occasion I called at the house of an old lady who was sick, and had quite a pretty young daughter living with her. I prescribed for the old lady, and furnished her with medicine and some needed delicacies, and gave her great and speedy relief. At her request I remained all night, and, there being no vacant bed in the house, slept with the daughter. Soon afterwards I was called upon to visit a very sick young man in the same neighborhood. By proper medical treatment and attention he was soon convalescent and I suddenly became very famous in that neighborhood. Exaggerated accounts of my skill and learning were noised abroad, and reached the ears of the old lady just mentioned. Not long after I was overtaken by night outside of the lines, and called upon the old lady for another night's entertainment. To my surprise she seemed reluctant and hesitating, and then said:—

"Look here, I'm afeard of you; I'm afeard to let you sleep with my daughter again, for I am afeard you ain't a woman; I don't believe any woman could know as much about doctoring folks as you do."

I tried to disabuse her mind of such an impression, but she only shook her head and said, "I'm afraid—I'd rather not." At length I unfastened my hair, and, shaking it out upon my shoulders, said:—

"Look there, did you ever see a man have such hair as that? Is not that a woman's hair?"

"Oh, I don't know," said the old woman, "folks has got a curious way of fastening hair on their heads in these days, and maybe its just fastened there. I'd rather not let you sleep with my daughter any more. You know too much for a woman." I tried other means with better success, and, greatly relieved, the old lady again put me in her daughter's bed.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	91¾
Con. Stock Scrip...	98¼	Pacific Mail Steam...	43⅜
do. scrip.....	96⅜	Western Union Tele	34¾
N. Y. & Erie Rail..	37	Mil. & St. Paul R. pf'd	66½
Ph. and Rea. R.....	97½	Mil. & St. Paul pf. pf'd	80¾
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	88½	Adams Express.....	62¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.....	101¾	Wells, Fargo & Co....	20½
Chi. and N. W. com..	73¾	Tennessee 6s, new.	49½
Chi. and N. W. pref..	90¾	Gold.....	119½
Chi. and R. I. R.....	122½	Market irregular.	

—There was a meeting held in Petersburg, Va., the other day, to nominate a candidate for Judge, and among those present was one of Lee's veterans. The meeting was a large one, and it was found necessary to make the voters stand in line to count them. The line being somewhat irregular, one of the tellers cried out, "Right dress," whereupon our veteran exclaimed, "Look here, mister, if you are going to start another war, you must count me out. I've had enough of that sort of thing;" and with a spring to the rear, he made double-quick time away for his home, and thus one vote was lost.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Board of Examiners of Retired Naval Officers—The New Projectile—It is not a Great Success—The British Steamer Monarch at Fortress Monroe —Advices from the Pacific.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Retiring Naval Board.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Secretary Robeson has appointed Rear Admiral L. M. Goldsborough, U. S. N., President, and Rear-Admiral A. A. Harwood, U. S. N., and Captain William Reynolds, U. S. N., members, and Commander T. S. Fillebrown, U. S. N., Recorder, to constitute a board to meet at the Navy Department on the 21st instant, to examine the records of the courts of inquiry and of boards that have been held in the cases of all (surviving) officers of the navy and of the Marine Corps, who have been retired under the act of February 28, 1855; the third section of the act of February 21, 1861, the sixteenth, seventeenth, twenty-second, and twenty-third sections of the act of August 3, 1861, and the first and fourth sections of the act of April 21, 1864, and also to examine the proper records of the Navy Department, in the cases of officers concerning whose retirement, under the abovenamed acts and sections of acts, no record of a court of inquiry, or of a board, is on file in the department, in order to ascertain the cause or causes of their retirement, with the view of classifying the retired officers appropriately in the Navy Register. The board is to make a specific report to the department, in each case of a retired officer, as taken from the proper records of the department, in order that it may clearly appear whether the retirement took place owing to "incapacity to perform the duties of his office resulting from long and faithful service, from wounds or injury received in the line of duty, from sickness or exposure therein, or from other incident of service," or owing to "disability or incompetency proceeding from other causes."

Arrival of the Monarch.

The British iron-clad steamer Monarch passed in the Capes this morning, at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis. She has a fine breeze from the east and is using sails.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Master George Norris is detached from signal duty at Washington, and ordered to the Michigan. Ensigns Albert R. Conden and George J. Mitchell are detached from the Plymouth, and ordered home. Ensign W. B. H. Frailey has resigned.

Customs Receipts.

The following are the Customs receipts for the week ending February 12:—

Boston	$273,243
New York	2,448,784
Philadelphia	156,134
Baltimore	136,987
Total	$2,915,148

Appointment.

Robert J. Stevens, formerly Superintendent of the Branch Mint at San Francisco, has been appointed one of the Assay Commissioners, vice R. B. Swain, declined.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The New Projectile Not a Success.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 17.—The recent experiment with the double-shotted projectile at this place does not seem to be as satisfactory as was at first supposed. The information was chiefly derived from Messrs. Hill and Roberts, the inventors, who were perfectly satisfied with the result of the experiment. This statement is made in justice to Colonel Baylor, the ordnance officer who conducted the experiment, and who does not pronounce it a "success."

The British Steamer Monarch.

Her Britannic Majesty's ship-of-war Monarch, from Portland, Me., is expected to arrive at the Capes some time to-morrow, on her way to Annapolis. She draws twenty-eight feet of water, and two pilots have been detailed to carry her up the bay. She is expected to pay a visit to the Roads, but will not do so until her return from Annapolis.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Japan at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—The steamer Japan from Hong Kong, January 17th, and Yokohama, Japan, on the 24th, arrived at half-past eleven o'clock last night.

Her list of passengers, which is unusually small, includes M. Hengelmuller and Colgate Baker, for New York.

The merchandise by this steamer to go overland to New York includes 57 boxes of tea, 34 packages of silk-worm eggs, one case of silk, and for Europe 15 bales of silk.

The Japan spoke the steamship America, hence for China. All well.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 17—11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for money, and 92¾ for account. American securities quiet. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 87¾; of 1865, old, 87½; of 1867, 86¾; 10-40s, 82½. Stocks quiet. Erie Railroad, 22; Illinois Central, 109½; Great Western, 23.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17—11:30 P. M.—The Cotton market closed dull last night. Middling uplands, 11⅝@11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11⅝@11¾d. The sales were 10,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation. This morning the market opened quiet, and quotations unchanged. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs closed quiet last night.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 73f. 49c.

ANTWERP, Feb. 17.—Petroleum opened firm at 61f. 12½c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 17.—U. S. bonds opened firm at 92¾ for the issue of 1868.

HAVRE, Feb. 17.—Cotton opened quiet and steady.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes 73f. 37c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 17.—United States Five-twenties closed active and firm at 93⅛.

ANTWERP, Feb. 17.—Petroleum closes firm at 60¾f.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Feb. 17, 1870.

The money market, since the subsidence in the activity of the stock market, has become very quiet and easy, and the supply of currency is so great that it is literally a drug. It is offered freely at 5 per cent. on call, and often at 4 per cent., without finding takers. The best paper is eagerly taken up both at the banks and on the street at 6 per cent., but it is very scarce and in great demand.

Gold was quiet, and rather steady, the sales opening and closing at noon at 119⅝, dropping down to ⅝ in the course of the morning.

Government bonds were in some demand for investment, but prices, in sympathy with gold, are off about ⅛ from the closing quotations yesterday. The stock market was less active, and prices of all speculative shares fell off. In State loans there were limited sales of the first series of sixes at 104, and city sixes, new bonds, at 100½@100⅝. Lehigh gold loan was steady at 92½@92¾.

Reading Railroad was active, with sales at 48¾@48⅞. Sales of Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad declined to 56⅜@56⅝; North Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 36¼; Minehill Railroad at 51⅝; and Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 40¾.

The balance of the list was neglected. Sales of St. Nicholas Coal at 2¾, and Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railroad at 44.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$700 Pa 6s, 1 se...is.104		100 sh Read..s10wn.	48⅞
$500 City 6s, New.100⅛		100 do.....	48⅞
$300 do ..is..b3.100⅜		100 do ..rg&in.	48⅞
$5400 do.....100⅜		100 do..s10wn.	48⅝
$100 do.....100⅜		600 do .....is.	48⅞
$3000 C & A m 6s, '89 lots.... 94		100 do.....48·81	
		100 do...s5wn.	48⅝
$1000 N Penna 7s... 88½		100 do ..s10wn.	48⅝
$500 Leh gold L.... 92½		100 do .....s30.48·69	
$1000 do..... 92¾		200 do ...is.s10.	48⅝
50 sh Penna R..... 56⅞		200 do...s30.48·69	
100 do..... 56⅝		4 sh Leh V R....	54⅛
2 do..... 56⅞		20 sh Cam & A R.	115⅜
26 do ...is. 56⅝		6 sh Minehill R.... s5wn.	51¾
100 sh N Pa R..b30. 36⅛		8 sh Ch & Wal R..	44
100 sh O C & A R.b30 40⅜		100 sh St Nich C....	2¾
300 do.....is. 40			

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@118; 5-20s of 1862, 114¾@115; do., 1864, 114¼@114¾; do., 1865, 114¼@114¾; do., July, 1865, 115¼@115¾; do., 1867, 115¼@115¾; do., 1868, 115¾@116; 10-40s, 112¾@113; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111¾@111¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 119⅝@119¾; Silver, 116@118. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $865@875; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $969@970; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $695@710.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@117¾; 5-20s of 1862, 114¾@114⅞; do. 1864, 114@114¼; do. 1865, 114¼@114¾; do., July, 1865, 113⅝@113⅞; do., July, 1867, 113¾@113¾; do. July, 1868, 113⅝@113⅞; 5s, 10-40, 112¾@112¾; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 111¾@111¾. Gold, 119¼@119½.

NAHL & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	119¾	10·55 A. M.	119¾
10·19 "	119¾	11·00 "	119¾
10·36 "	119¾	11·22 "	119¾
10·50 "	119¾	11·46 "	119¾
10·51 "	119¾	11·47 "	119¾

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 119¼. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 114¼; do. 1864, do., 114; do. 1865, do., 114; do. do., new, 112¾; do. 1867, 113¾; do. 1868, 113½; 10-40s, 112¾; Virginia 6s, new, 66¾; Missouri 6s, 91½; Canton Company, 56; Cumberland preferred, 34; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 98; Erie, 37½; Reading, 97¾; Adams Express, 62¾; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 88½; Illinois Central, 141; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 101½; Chicago and Rock Island, 121¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 191¾; Western

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

ALAS! ALASKA!

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The last vestige of hope has departed, and the night of cold despair settles over a damp, snowy, scrubby, tangled-up, uncomfortable country. Alaska, figuratively speaking, is no more. Two special agents of the Treasury Department, sent out to make a thorough investigation of the condition and resources of this wretched region, have returned and reported, and to an inquiring Senate has the Secretary transmitted two dolorous documents detailing the dreary discomforts of our hyperborean territory. Reluctantly, then, do we reach the conclusion that Russia, when she sold Alaska, sold also the United States. For some time we have supposed this to be the case, yet there has been all along a dim hope that something might be realized out of seal-skins; that the deposits of coal, which if dug up and sold at highest market rates would more than pay the national debt, might not turn out all slate and bitumen: that the codfish might prove numerous enough to bring down restaurant prices to the poetical standard of

"Twelve and a half cents for two fishballs;"

and that possibly the Alaskan cranberry crop could be made to favorably affect the pie market. But these last hopes now seem doomed to disappointment.

The estimated cost of Alaska, present and future, within a period of twenty-five years, is put at somewhat more than forty-three millions of dollars. In return for this expenditure the special reporters of the Treasury Department say that we may hope to get, with good luck, $100,000 a year out of seal skins, and five or ten thousand for customs. As for the fisheries, which next to the sealeries were the most promising source of profit, their only drawback is that better fish can be caught nearer market in the waters of Oregon, Washington Territory, and British Columbia. There is coal, to be sure, in Alaska, on Admiralty Island, but it abounds in resinous matters and ends in smoke. It is not adapted to generate steam, but might be used in the production of illuminating gas. Inasmuch, however, as the demand for street lamps, chandeliers, and burners is not lively in that region, it is safe to say that the carboniferous deposits of Alaska will sleep undisturbed while the much better and apparently inexhaustible coal fields of Columbia, Washington, and California hold out. There is much good lumber in Alaska, but, like the coal and codfish, it is too far off; and when you get there it is almost unattainable, being either in impassable swamps or far up the mountain slopes, with no facilities for bringing it down. It is thought that a little cold comfort might be gotten out of an ice crop at Kadiak," "sufficient to supply the whole Pacific coast;" but a year ago the amount obtainable was so insignificant as to hardly pay the cost of shipping, as it was a notable fact that at Sitka there was not ice enough last year to freeze cream for a public festival in midwinter, and—shades of Maillard and Fussell!—the cream was served unfrozen. The report also says that so long as the cost of bringing ice to the Pacific market raises the retail price there to ten cents per pound, it will not be used by the masses. Now, if Alaska is not cold enough to produce ice, it ought certainly to be warm enough to raise vegetables. Here again our modest hopes are dashed. Listen to the melancholy plaint of the special:—"During the last summer, although I traversed the most desirable and fertile portion of the territory, and was entertained by the most hospitable residents, my total supply of fresh vegetables up to the time of my leaving the country, in the latter part of August, comprised two small radishes and an onion obtained in Kadiak, and of these it should be added that the growth was forecd in hothouses, and that without such special care the supply would have been even less than it was." In relation to the growth of cereals, "a practical agriculturist," says the report, "would naturally inquire how grain could be better cured than hay in a country where such wet weather prevails, with so brief intervals of clear sky;" and though "having had many years experience as a farmer," the agent grimly confesses his inability to answer the question.

The white inhabitants of Alaska number about three hundred, of whom perhaps a hundred and twenty-five are voters. The natives amount to indefinite thousands. Those of Eastern Alaska come under the general appellation of Koloshians, though not related, so far as we know, to the people whom Paul apostolically addressed. The missionary efforts of the Greek Church among them have not been eminently successful. A church was built for these unappreciative Koloshians at Sitka, and their head chief baptized, ordained, given a robe, and made a priest of so far as possible, but he never made any conversions in that character, and just before his death, which occurred since the transfer of the Territory, he designated a slave for sacrifice at his funeral ceremonies, a procedure not recognized by the Greek Church, and one which throws considerable doubt upon the character of his "evidences." He would seem to have fallen from grace, to say the least, and his people never having had any to fall from, were about to accommodate his humane wishes, and would have done so but for the interference of the newly constituted authorities. We are unable, in the inspired strains of Bishop Heber, to say of Alaska, as of other pagan lands,

"And every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile."

The whole thing is vile; and as for scenery, if there is any it cannot be seen on account of the fogs and general mugginess of that forlorn region. If there be one thing more definitely settled than another in regard to Alaska it is this: that our Government can make nothing out of it. The question is, how much shall we lose? One hundred and twenty-five voters are not worth setting up a territorial government for. Customs of five to ten thousand dollars per annum will, if not more "honored," be considerably cheaper in the "breach than in the observance." The special agent suggests an abandonment of the territory as the most economical course, or if that be not deemed politically expedient, the mere establishment of a small garrison at one point, who shall everlastingly vegetate in a locality where vegetables cannot, and keep guard over dirty natives with the assistance of a solitary revenue ship. We have only one suggestion to make in reference to the disposition of Alaska which seems preferable to the above. It is this—give it to James Fisk. If that gentleman could be brought to see in Alaska an unlimited field for railroad enterprises, and his friend Barnard could be induced to go out with him and carry on the injunction business at the same time, we feel that the money sunk in that territory would not have been spent in vain. Meanwhile, let the would-be Alaskan delegate to Congress wait.

THE WAR ON OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

From the N. Y. Times.

From all parts of the State remonstrances are pouring into the Legislature against giving public money to sectarian schools under the provision smuggled into the city tax levy of 1869. We say "smuggled in," because this is a proper description of the way the obnoxious enactment was foisted upon the people. The last Legislature adjourned at midnight of the 10th of May, 1869, after a prolonged and desperate struggle over the January tax levies. The Senate and Assembly disagreeing on many points, the tax levy was put into the hands of conference committees towards the close of the session, and thence it emerged with a section providing that "hereafter an annual amount, equal to twenty per cent. on the excise money received for said city (New York) in 1868," should be distributed "for the support of schools, educating children gratuitously in said city, who are not provided for in the common schools thereof, excepting therefrom schools receiving contributions for their support from the City Treasury." Mr. Morgan, Mr. Van Patten, and others in the State Senate at once indignantly opposed this appropriation of public funds to private uses. But it was too late—the last day of the session had come; Mr. Humphreys "protested against any discussion of the school question at this time;" and the opponents of the measure were helpless. In this way sectarian schools were set up against common schools, and our whole system of public education, the pride and the glory of the city, was put in peril.

The question now is, shall this vicious and destructive legislation be repealed? Is the party that rules at Albany prepared to meet the storm of public indignation which will surely break upon them if they fail to repeal this law? Mr. Bergen was right in declaring on Monday that "the importance of the subject demands that it be quickly disposed of." We can assure the Legislature that though a log-rolling trick may be pardoned, a deliberate refusal to listen to the public voice will rouse a resentment it may now little suspect. The subject, indeed, surpasses any partisan bounds, and we record it to the credit of the leading Democratic organs of the city and State, that so many of them have also protested against the war on our school system. The remonstrance of the Union League Club is a non-partisan document, as are many of the protests now before the Legislature signed by people of opposite political faiths.

It must be understood that this is only the climax of a series of measures to rob the public schools and endow private ones. For years there have been deftly introduced, on philanthropic pretenses, items in the tax levy for the support of sectarian charities, which turned out to be mainly schemes of anti-common-school education; but last year the mask was thrown off, and open war declared.

In the twelvemonth just closed there was diverted to sectarian purposes a total of $528,742. This sum was divided among churches, schools, asylums, and other institutions specially devoted to the Roman Catholic, Protestant Episcopal, Hebrew, Dutch Reformed, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, and German Evangelical Churches. How the money was distributed is not the main point. Had Baptists secured the largest sum and Catholics the smallest, the principle would have been equally vicious. No public money should be given to private schools, and, above all, to sectarian schools. We have thus far had no union of Church and State; let us not commit the worse folly of uniting State and sects!

The cunning phrase of the tax levy spoke of "children not provided for in the common schools," as if this great number of sectarian schools was designed to fill out a deficiency in this respect. But no such deficiency existed then, and none such exists now. On the contrary, the Board of Education reports that "the average number of vacant seats in the common schools is 39,000;" and our schools, as the Union League well says, furnish gratis to the children of the city, without distinction of sect, everything that sectarian schools furnish, except sectarian religious instruction. The question comes up whether the people shall be taxed to furnish the latter item, or whether the sects shall not pay for it themselves.

We have at length made our common schools as perfect as they can well be. By what right, then, are we now taxed to support rival establishments, when nigh upon 40,000 seats remain vacant in our own? Were there no other objection to sectarian legislation, it would be enough to know that it, like subsidy legislation, points straight to financial ruin. Once take money from the public purse for sectarian uses, and there is no end to similar calls.

We have pronounced this sectarian onset a move to rob and ruin our public schools. It robs them, because whatever educational fund is given to rivals is taken from them. It will ruin them, unless resisted, because private schools will make continual inroads on common schools until the latter die out. To other incentives, the former will add the powerful one of religious enthusiasm and sectarian zeal; and, while each strives to surpass its neighbor in subsidies, all will join in war on the public schools. That will be an evil day when our children shall be offered the dilemma of ignorance or sectarian instruction. Our pride has been hitherto that public education here is unsectarian, and bigotry unknown; but we shall be likely to lose for our children the advantages we have enjoyed, unless the present retrograde movement is resisted with spirit and determination. Memorials, and, if need be, public meetings, must show the Legislature that the citizens of New York will not stand by with indifference and see their public school system destroyed.

GOVERNOR GEARY'S VETO.

From the N. Y. World.

Every now and then there crops out a vein of sound, wholesome, constitutional doctrine from soil where we do not expect to find it. Of such are the views attributed to ex-Senator Frelinghuysen in his Communipaw speech before the Congressional Committee, in which he denies, with an emphasis which shows that his Jersey blood is up at last, the power of the Federal Legislature, under the pretext of regulating commerce between the States, to meddle with the piers and docks which on its own territory any one State chooses to erect. What the Senator—loyal and Federal, intelligent and patriotic, as we believe him to be—will do when Congress, with its air-line railroads and other schemes, bridges the creeks and rivers and scores the territory of New Jersey, it is not difficult to conjecture. His heart is not "so brazed" with past radicalism that it will not be found to beat strongly when the hand of usurpation is rudely laid on the true sovereignty of his native State. The son and grandson of a Frelinghuysen must be true to New Jersey.

But we are cheered in other quarters. Governor Geary has vetoed the Philadelphia Police bill, on the ground mainly that the State Legislature has no right to interfere with purely local institutions, for the administration of which the local authorities and the people are quite competent. "By the same reasoning," says the Governor, rising with his theme, and, as the chief magistrate of a State, going out of his way to hurl the gage of defiance to Federal exorbitance—"by the same reasoning, Congress possesses like power to legislate for the different States, enact a grand metropolitan police bill, and secure plenary executive, legislative, and judicial powers in the hands of a few persons, and thus exclude the masses of the people from all participation in the government of themselves. I must confess that I am entirely unprepared to sanction any legislation so mischievous in its tendencies and so anti-republican in its character, and which is calculated to uproot and destroy the dearest principles and privileges of the people which underlie the institutions of our well-regulated commonwealth. Justice and the dictates of sound public policy require that the citizens of every political and corporate division, however great or small, should be permitted, as an inherent right of self-government, without 'officious intermeddling' from any quarter, to manage their own local affairs in their own way through officers selected at the ballot-box by themselves."

This seems to us perfectly sound State-right doctrine as it used to be taught in that school where Governor Geary was educated, and which, after its long eclipse, he now unveils again. Are his many scars but flesh wounds, and is his Democratic bone unhurt? Even the Governor's military sympathies seem to be aroused, though in rather an odd way; for, says he:—"The police force is also to be put on a war footing. Every applicant is to be submitted to an examination by 'a properly qualified physician,' and if not found entirely competent, and under 45 years of age, he must be rejected. Why should trusty, able-bodied men and experienced police officers be excluded from the force, without regard to past service or present efficiency, merely because they are over 45 years of age? It is probably the first time in the history of the State that a man in civil life, who is otherwise suitable in every respect, shall be proscribed when he may have served his country faithfully in her armies and attained the age of 45 years. This is monstrous injustice and ostracism, which I trust will never meet the sanction of, or be tolerated by, a brave and generous people."

In the meantime radical Pennsylvania, and especially radical, loyal Philadelphia, is stirred to its centre by this apostacy. If the Archbishop of Westminster were to go over bodily to Dupanloup, or Rochefort to Napoleon, it would not astonish the old gentlemen of the Vatican and the Tuileries more than does the defection of Geary the antique loyalty and warlike zeal of Philadelphia. All is confusion and dismay. A writer in the *Press*, signing himself "Public Honor," charges the Governor with being bribed by a fund formed out of $77·50—a month's pay—subscribed by each of the present police. Cheap, one would think, for a Governor! Nor is this all. In the legislative proceedings on the veto, we read that in the House of Representatives:—

"Mr. Davis, Republican, of Philadelphia, said that to-day there had been more done to damn the morals of Philadelphia than for ten years past. Lewis Cassidy, Alderman McMullin, and others had damned the city and defeated a bill—the Metropolitan Police bill—which would have brought harmony and decency. The time was coming when Philadelphia would be a sea of blood, unless some higher executive sends troops to keep the peace."

We are not acquainted with the gentlemen who are charged with being engaged in this (not to speak profanely) "damning" business, or who are planning the bloody deluge thus foretold; but we implore them to pause. Philadelphia has, in its day, burned abolition halls and negro orphan houses (as, we are sorry to say, New York once did), and three or four Catholic churches, and would, in emulation of Boston, have set fire to a convent had there been one at hand; but never yet has she indulged in the horror of a sea of blood. Let us hope that the Davis vaticination may be frustrated, Mayor Fox continue to administer his police force efficiently and peacefully, and Governor Geary remain true to his resumed Democracy.

THE DARIEN SHIP CANAL.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The practicability of a water communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific has been under discussion, we might almost say, ever since the "Isthmus of America" (to give it its old name) has been known to Europeans. A glance at a "Mercator's Projection," joined with the knowledge that a cutting forty or fifty miles in length is all that is wanted, will sufficiently explain why the idea was ever entertained; and as trade and colonies have increased it is evident that the arguments in favor of it must have gone on increasing at the rate of compound interest. The same glance will show the difficulties, or at least the main difficulty, that stands in the way of its accomplishment. The main difficulty is, of course, the natural feature to which the isthmus itself owes its existence—the cordillera which unites the Andes with the Rocky Mountains and preserves the continuity of the dorsal ridge of the entire American continent. As water refuses to run up a hill, a ship canal, to cross a mountain chain, must be either cut through it at ocean level, or made to ascend one side and descend the other by an artificial staircase composed of locks: and here again the habits of water interfere. Locks imply a sufficient supply of water to fill them, and that water must come from some higher level still. Another matter to be considered in connection with a ship canal is the necessity for a harbor at each end. A ship cannot sail right into the mouth of a canal as she can into the estuary of a navigable river, and, therefore, safe and commodious harbors at each end are essential. In the case we are considering the obvious desiderata are, a short line, a low summit level to be crossed, as small an amount as possible of matter, earth, rock, etc., requiring to be removing by excavation, and good harbors; to which may be added one or two minor ones, such as a climate reasonably healthy for Europeans, a soil offering no extraordinary obstacle to the progress of the work, or to its permanence when completed. The route which possesses these advantages in the highest degree, or presents the best possible combination of them, is no doubt the best route for a ship canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific. The isthmus is a long one, and the routes which have been proposed and explored for the purpose are numerous. A century ago a canal was projected from the Bay of Campeachy in the Gulf of Mexico to Tehuantepec on the Pacific, and the line has since been several times surveyed. But although there is a depression, a table land some 700 feet above the sea level, and 35 miles wide, would have to be crossed; the entire distance would be over 200 miles; about 150 locks would be required; there is not enough water supply to fill them when made; and, furthermore, the coasts are subject to storms. A line from the Bay of Honduras to Fonseca Bay on the Pacific has been tried. Here there are good harbors, but the length of the line would be over 200 miles, the summit level to be crossed is about 3000 feet above the sea, and the water supply is insufficient. Proceeding southwards, the Nicaragua Lake naturally suggests itself as a feature in the geography which might be utilized, and several explorations have been made with that view, but in all cases the obstacles, into the details of which we have not space to go, have been found to be insurmountable, or practically so. A line across to the Gulf of Dulce has also been considered, but here again the height of the mountains precludes the idea of a canal. This brings us to the isthmus proper, comprising Panama and Darien, the bow-shaped neck of land lying between the Gulf of Panama on the south and the Caribbean Sea on the north. Between Panama and the mouth of the Chagres river the elevation of the central ridge is trifling, falling as low, it appears, in one place as 150 feet, but from the broken and hilly character of the country a canal here would be a work of enormous difficulty and practically useless, as about 3½ miles of tunnel and some 36 locks would be required. But what, above all, has led to the abandonment of the idea is the insecurity of the anchorage on either coast, and the impossibility of constructing proper harbors. East of Panama, at about the centre of the bend formed by the isthmus, is the shortest line from sea to sea. Here the harbors on both sides are good and safe, and the Chepo river flowing into the Pacific is navigable for a considerable distance, but unfortunately the cordillera on the Atlantic side is lofty, the lowest possible summit level is 1500 feet, and a tunnel of seven miles would be required. The most southerly and easterly line is that by which it was proposed to take advantage of the Atrato river, flowing north into the Gulf of Darien. Several plans have been suggested for opening a communication between its waters and the Pacific. It still appears to be an open question whether the difficulties are actually insurmountable, but in any case the line would be a very long one, and its cost very great. It only remains to notice the route proposed by Dr. Cullen, upon which the attention of all who are interested in the project is now fixed. It crosses the Darien portion of the isthmus from Caledonia Harbor, near the mouth of the Gulf of Darien, to the Gulf of San Miguel, a branch of the Gulf of Panama. Its most important advantage lies in the depression, or rather break, in the cordillera, produced by a short lateral valley running from the Atlantic up to the watershed of the two oceans, which gives a summit level estimated at 180 feet. On the other side are the head waters of the Sucubti river, a tributary of the Savana, a large navigable river flowing into the Gulf of San Miguel. The harbors on both sides are good. On the Atlantic there is shelter, deep water, and secure anchorage in Caledonia Harbor, and in the Sassardi Channel adjoining it, and on the Pacific side the natural advantages are even greater. The Gulf of San Miguel is wide, deep, and runs far inland, and the navigation from it up the Savana river, as far as the confluence of the Lara, is perfectly practicable for ships of any draught of water. It is at this point that it is proposed to open the Pacific mouth of the canal. The advantages claimed for this route are—a short line, some forty miles in length, and possibly only thirty-five; a comparatively low summit level to be crossed, a smaller amount of excavation and fewer locks than any other route requires, and safe and commodious harbors at each end; but besides these there are others by no means unimportant. In the first place, as to climate, the Darien district appears, from the testimony of persons who are familiar with it, to be on the whole remarkably healthy. It is also remarkably free from the visitation of earthquakes, which are frequent in many other parts of the isthmus, and would in all probability seriously imperil the permanence of such a work as a ship canal; and, lastly, there is that great essential for a canal with locks, an abundant water supply at all seasons. The work to be done would consist of a canal of about twelve miles from Caledonia Harbor to the Sucubti river, taking advantage of the valley and break in the chain above mentioned. For the next twelve miles the Sucubti river may be canalized, and then fifteen and a half miles of canal would be required to effect a junction with the Savana. This is the sum total of the actual canal work necessary. The collateral works would be trifling, consisting merely of the removal of a few small shoals and rocks, the erection of one or two lighthouses, and, possibly, the dredging of a mile or so of the Savana river. Such, in outline, is the Darien ship canal scheme as proposed by Dr. Cullen and approved of by the Colombian Government. There certainly does not appear to be any difficulty in the way from which modern engineering science need shrink, nor would the cost of the work be disproportioned to the gain to commerce. The estimated cost of a ship canal with locks is between six and seven millions sterling, and it seems possible that with an outlay of two or three millions more a canal entirely without locks might be constructed; in which case, we imagine, the application of the proverb about "penny wise and pound foolish" will have to be seriously considered.

THE LIFE INSURANCE INVESTIGATION.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Some time in the early part of last year, a policy holder in one of the large life insurance companies of this city commenced a suit at law against the company. The complaint charged the company with numerous acts of mismanagement, and among them that the vice-president had abused his trust by securing to an agent of the company, who was closely connected with him by marriage, sundry commissions which he was not entitled to, and that such agent had thus realized large sums to which he had no right. Also, that the company, in addition to large salaries, had allowed its officers a commission or allowance on the dividends made, amounting in the aggregate to a very large sum. Also, that the company agreed to pay a considerable sum to the estate of a deceased son of the president on policies which had been cancelled by purchase more than two years before his decease.

By some means unknown to the public, the matter was hushed up, and the costs of plaintiff's attorney for a round sum were paid by some one—not the plaintiff—and it is said that few if any of the trustees of the company other than its lawyers have any clear knowledge of what the charges were. The attorneys of the company objected to allow the matter to come before their board, and succeeded in suppressing all knowledge of it.

These facts have leaked out, and the last named having excited suspicion that the subject required an investigation, a member of the present standing Committee of the Assembly on Insurance Companies decided that one should be made. His motives we shall be able to judge of more closely after the committee report; but as he determined to include all the life insurance companies in the investigation, he cannot yet be accused of any partiality. The companies, we learn, look upon the whole movement as an effort to obtain extra dividends out of their funds to others than policy holders; but if honestly and fairly pursued, it ought to prove of benefit to all sound and well-conducted companies; and if there be any that are not such, the sooner they are exposed the better. The committee will make a serious mistake if they do not allow their proceedings to be open, and a full report to be made by the press of of all the testimony taken; for rumors are already freely circulated in regard to negotiations having been carried on to secure favorable reports for all contributing to a fund of $30,000, which, it is alleged, was to be raised for that purpose.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures all delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no inconvenience. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 1 28

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, January 31, 1870.
Certificates of the Mortgage Loan of this Company, due March 1, 1870, will be paid to holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on presentation at this office on and after that date, from which time interest will cease. S. SHEPHERD,
1 31 mwf13t Treasurer.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU is the Great Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made. 1 28

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
12 22 60t Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *similar* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years unfurnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and, if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 1 18

THE PARHAM SEWING MAGHINE Company's New Family Sewing Machines are most emphatically pronounced to be that great desideratum so long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentials of a perfect machine are combined.
1 19 No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONstitutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 1 21

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH. —Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 24

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 45 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU 1 26

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 1 15

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPErator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26§

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 1 28

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 28

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 22 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 22 2t§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 6 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

LOST.

LOST CERTIFICATES. — NOTICE IS hereby given that application has been made for new Certificates of the Loan of the Grand Lodge of F. and A. Masons of Pennsylvania, in place of Nos. 82 and 83, for two hundred dollars each, issued to the Trustees of Franklin Lodge No. 134 A. Y. M., the same having been lost or stolen, and such new Certificates will be issued unless cause be shown on or before March, 1870. 2 10 th3t

WHEREAS, A CERTIFICATE, NO. 79, Issued February 8, 1840, in the name of JOHN L. PASSMORE, for Ten Shares of the Capital Stock of the Merchants' Hotel Company, has been lost or mislaid, all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating said certificate, as application has this day been made for issuing a new one. 2 10 ths 12t*

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE to the City Treasurer for new certificates for the following City six per cent. loans, free from all taxes:—
Certificate No. 19,668, Loan No. 34, dated November 6, 1867, $70,000.
Certificate No. 2848, New Loan, dated November 22, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 19,231, Liabilities, dated November 26, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 19,333, Municipal Loan, dated November 26, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 640, Water Loan, dated May 8, 1868, $1000.
Certificate No. 25,146, Park Loan, dated April 2, 1869, $1000. 1 27 th 3m

LEGAL NOTICES.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION UPON the Estate of CATHARINE M. SHOWAKER, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them to SARAH WEAVER,
1 27 th6t No. 1640 THOMPSON Street.

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 12§

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870
11§

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES, 1 COMMON BOARDS, 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS, WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS, YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 1½, SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES, HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES, PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY, Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 24 23m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
29§ No. 224 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company has been called by the President and Directors of said Company, to be held at its office, No. 90 BROADWAY, corner Wall street, in the city of New York, on the 19th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

The objects of said meeting are:—To accept, as an increase of the powers of the Company, and as an amendment to its charter, the provision contained the charter of the Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, which renders it lawful for all bodies corporate to become subscribers for and owners of the capital stock of the last-named company; also, to consider and act upon the question of a consolidation with the last-named company and other companies having coal lands in Allegheny county, Md.; to arrange the terms of such consolidation and the manner of carrying the same into effect, and to authorize the Directors to effect the same; to authorize the Board of Directors of this Company to subscribe in its behalf for $5,000,000 of the capital stock of said Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, and to agree with that company upon the terms and conditions upon which such subscription shall be made, and to convey and transfer to the last-named Company in free payment for the amount of stock which may be so subscribed for, such portion of the lands and other properties of this Company, including its railroad, as may be agreed upon. And generally, to pass upon all questions which may arise touching such proposed consolidation, or transfer of property, or subscription for stocks, and the disposition to be made of the stock subscribed for, and if deemed expedient, to authorize a lease of the properties of this Company or any part thereof, and to make all alterationsin the by-laws which said meeting may deem necessary or proper.

Notice is hereby given that, for the purpose of holding a stockholders' meeting of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company on the 19th day of February next, the transfer books will close on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. RICHARDS, Secretary.
New York, Jan. 18, 1870. 1 20 tF18

TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALity Exempt from Fevers and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc., to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards, water power, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1439, New York, until 1st of February, after that date at Aiken, S. C. [1 17 3m

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER
D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE.
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf
J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN H. COPE.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4t wfm§

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 2 15 2w

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Last evening, in the hall of the University of Pennsylvania, Professor J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., delivered the second lecture of his course on "Social Science."

—A meeting of conference composed of the members of the different Universalist churches of the city was held last evening, in the First Universalist Church, Lombard street, near Fourth.

—An adjourned meeting of the Lyle Monument Association was held last evening, at the office of the Chief Engineer, Fifth and Chesnut streets. After the transaction of routine business the order of parade for the 22d inst. was adopted.

—Richard Ficken, who shot Arthur D. Curran, aged fourteen years, while he was in the act of placing a valentine beneath his (Ficken's) door, was yesterday held by Alderman Carpenter in $2500 bail to answer at a further hearing on Saturday.

—The Thaddeus Stevens Monument Association, in this city, composed of over 500 members, have agreed to participate in the contemplated parade in honor of the adoption of the fifteenth amendment. They will have in the line a monument twelve feet high, with an inscription to the memory of Thaddeus Stevens, and a banner with a likeness of the deceased.

—Last night another meeting was held at the hall of the Good Will Engine House, Race street, below Broad, with the view of furthering the formation of a new military company, to be known as "Company G," to be attached to the 4th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, under the command of Colonel Sellers. Messrs. McCully, Hipple, and Campbell were appointed as a committee for the purpose of obtaining a proper drill-room, and after some further routine business the meeting adjourned.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 119⅝.

—In the celebrated election case of Scull vs. Findlay, the Senate Committee will report in favor of Findlay.

—Yesterday the House Judiciary Committee decided against the impeachment of Judge Busteed, of Alabama.

—The Virginia Senate yesterday decided that it was unnecessary to elect a United States Senator for the term ending March, 1870.

—General Sherman has written a letter to Admiral Porter on the Naval Rank question, in which he supports the position taken by that officer.

—A whole family was poi soned in Chicago, on Tuesday night, it is supposed from eating mush. Two are dead and another is dying, but the fourth will recover.

—A resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the propriety of continuing the publication of the Volunteer History was passed in the State Senate yesterday.

—More testimony in regard to the alleged sales of cadetships was taken yesterday. Thus far no evidence has been given directly implicating any member of this or the past Congresses.

—The Ways and Means Committee have concluded that the Internal Revenue Bureau shall form a separate department. The Commissioner's salary and title are to remain unchanged.

—Mobile is much excited over a Mayoral contest. Two men claim to have been legally elected. One of them has the municipal buildings guarded by a few policemen and his friends, and the other talks of calling in the aid of the military.

—A discussion arose in the House at Harrisburg yesterday, relative to the alleged corruption in connection with the Police bill. A motion authorizing the Investigating Committee to employ a clerk was lost, and it was decided that the inquiry should be conducted with open doors.

—Hons. Foster Blodgett, H. B. Farrow, and Richard H. Whitely have been elected United States Senators from Georgia. Mr. Blodgett asks the Governor to withhold his certificate, saying that he will not accept the position while the indictment against him remains unacted upon.

—The National Executive Committee of the Union League met in Washington yesterday. A report was submitted favoring the reorganization of the association. The National Council also met and passed resolutions congratulating the country on the success of the fifteenth amendment, and urging upon Congress recognition of the Cubans.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, the Mississippi bill was discussed. A message was received from the President announcing that he had signed the bill to relieve the poor of the District of Columbia. Adjourned.

In the House, the resolution of the Election Committee, giving the seat from the Eleventh New York district to Mr. Van Wyck, was adopted, and the House adjourned.

Foreign Affairs.

—Unusually cold weather has been experienced throughout Europe during the past week.

—A violent debate occurred in the Cortes on Tuesday, the Government being charged with interfering in the recent elections.

—Pere Hyacinthe is to be relieved from his vows as a Carmelite monk, and permitted to remain in Holy Orders as an ordinary priest.

Line and Staff.

A LETTER FROM GENERAL SHERMAN.

Admiral Porter yesterday sent the following letter to Hon. G. W. Scofield, of the House Naval Committee:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15, 1870.—Admiral D. D. Porter, Navy Department.—Dear Admiral:—I have your letter of yesterday, and hope you are mistaken in supposing my opinion can in any manner affect the result in the question of the rank, positive or assimilated, of the staff officers of the navy. I have observed the feeling which has been developed by the controversy, and have naturally deferred to the judgment of such naval officers, like yourself, as have spent their whole lives at sea, and have risen from the bottom to the very top of your profession. As you remark, I have good opportunities to study the subject at sea, having made many voyages in all sorts of crafts, with sailing and steam, or on war vessels, as well as packets, one of those being from New York to California, in the Lexington, naval storeship, commanded by the present Admiral Bailey; and the result or conclusion is that I don't want to go to sea in any vessel with more than one captain, or where, in case of accident to him, the rights and powers of his successor are not clearly prescribed by law or naval custom.

If by conferring actual naval rank on the surgeons, paymasters, engineers, etc., the power of the captain, executive officer, first lieutenant, or of the officer of the deck is diminished or made doubtful, I would consider the change very damaging to the service.

The object of all rank is not so much to confer power or honor as to fix responsibility. Thus, if the changes at sea on a long voyage would have a ship with staff officers on board senior to the actual commander, the Government could not afford to let that commander off in case of wreck, disaster, or defeat. Therefore I take it for granted that no law will be enacted that will leave it doubtful who is to be the responsible commander in any event.

In the army all our staff officers have actual rank. They hold commissions from the President as Generals, Colonels, Majors, Captains, etc., which fix their pay, allowances, precedence, and privileges generally. But the sixty-second article of war clearly establishes who is to command. If upon marches, guards, or in quarters, different corps of the army shall happen to join, or do duty together, the officer highest in rank of the line of the army, marine corps, or militia, by commission, when on duty or in quarters, shall command the whole and give orders for what is needful to the service, unless otherwise specially directed by the President of the United States, according to the nature of the case. Therefore—and it frequently happens—when a captain or lieutenant finds himself senior, he commands the whole, though there may be under him surgeons, paymasters, quartermasters, etc., with commissions of colonel or major, who must obey his orders so long as a line officer is present for duty. He must command; he cannot even waive it, for the Government holds him especially responsible for whatever duty or enterprise the command may be engaged in. This is true as to the commanding officer, and is practically true as to the officer of the day, who corresponds with your officer of the deck; as also the adjutant, who simply makes the orders of the commanding officer.

In all other respects the staff officers have the full advantage of their rank. On the whole, our army system seems to work well in practice, but I do not feel justified in saying how far the same plan would work in the navy. Of this you must be the better judge. As a matter of course all kinds of bills find easy admission into Congress for debate, but I feel certain the majority of members will not force on you any system of naval government that you think will result in the demoralization of the service. I rather think they will defer to those who go down to the sea in great ships to make the laws which will preserve the discipline of the navy and make it what it has always been, the pride of the country.

With great respect, your sincere friend,
W. T. SHERMAN, General.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 6'52 MOON RISES..... 7'39
SUN SETS..... 5'37 HIGH WATER..... 2'35

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON, J. PRICE WETHERILL, GEORGE N. ALLEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Smidt	Bremen	New York	Jan. 20
Celia	London	New York	Jan. 29
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Jan. 29
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Feb. 1
Peruvian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 3

FOR EUROPE.

Java	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 16
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 16
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 17
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 19
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Donau	New York	Bremen	Feb. 19
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Feb. 19
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 22
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 23
Celia	New York	London	Feb. 26
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 26
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 26
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 2
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 5
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 8

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	Feb. 17
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Feb. 17
Juniata	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Feb. 19
United States	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 19
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Feb. 19
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Feb. 19
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 19
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	Feb. 21
Columbia	New York	Havana via Nas	Feb. 24
Eagle	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 3

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Br. ship Abyssinia, Christian, Savannah, Peter Wright & Sons.
Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer Jas. S. Green, Pace, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr John Siusman, Buckaloo, Havana, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Julia A. Garrison, Smith, St. Domingo City, Warren & Gregg.
Schr A. M. Flanagan, Snyder, Brunswick, Ga., J. Bishop.
Schr Virginia, Bearse, Boston, Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Abby Brown, Brown, which cleared at this port on Tuesday for Newcastle, Del., was cleared by Knight & Sons.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, 60 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton, naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Br. barkentine John Williamson, Robertson, from Liverpool Nov. 16, via Holyhead (where she put in in distress, as before reported), Dec. 25, with mdse. to Penrose, Massey & Co. Dec. 30, lat. 46 47 N., long. 11 51 W., had a heavy gale from SW., during which water casks broke adrift; stove about 40 feet of bulwarks on each side, shipped much water, carried away everything movable off decks; at times the vessel was completely engulfed and in danger of foundering; all hands were kept at the pumps day and night. Jan. 19, lat. 24 04, long. 46 30, lost foretopgallantmast, and split sails in a gale from SE. 10th inst., lat. 37 46, long. 73 33, experienced a NW. gale, which continued for three days; while lying to on the first day lost rudder, and subsequently split and lost nearly all our sails, straining the vessel considerably, the water going in through the decks. 14th inst., SE. by S. from Cape Henlopen, distant 30 miles, was fallen in with by steamship Juniata, which towed us into this port.
Schr R. G. Whildin, Fennimore, 12 days from Boston, with fish to captain.
Schr Chas. E. Smith, Hansen, 6 days from Dighton, in ballast.

AT THE BREAKWATER.

Brig Shannon, Sawyer, 10 days from Matanzas, arrived at the Breakwater 15th inst.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Lancaster, Jackson, cleared at Mobile 11th inst. for Liverpool, with 4223 bales cotton, weighing 2,108,134 pounds, and valued at $509,860 48.
Ship Tonawanda, Turley, was up at Mobile 11th inst. for Liverpool.
Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, hence via Havana, at New Orleans 11th inst.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 14th instant.
Bark James Campbell, Harding, hence, at Marseilles 31st ult.
Bark Com. Dupont, Matthews, cleared at Havana 7th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig James Baker, Phelan, at Cardenas 7th inst. from New York.
Brig Acelia Thurlow, Gallison, hence, at Antwerp 31st ult.
Brig Ida M. Comery, Norden, sailed from Matanzas 7th inst. for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Faustina, Patterson, sailed from Cardenas 5th inst. for a port north of Hatteras.
Schr Summerville, Sanford, at Havana 6th inst. from Sierra Morena, to finish loading for Philadelphia.
Schr Sophia Wilson, Nowell, for Philadelphia, from Matanzas 7th inst.
Schr Mary D. Haskell, Barbour, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 7th inst.
Schr Pedro A. Grau, Lake, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 28th ult.
Schr Archer & Reeves, Dolbow, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 8th inst.
Schr F. R. Baird, Ireland, sailed from Savannah 15th inst. for Sagua.
Schr L. A. May, Baker, hence, at Portland 14th inst., and sailed for Belfast.
Schr Samuel Castner, Jr., Robinson, cleared at New York 15th inst. for Wilmington, N. C.
Schr Wm. Butman, Smart, cleared at Bucksville, S. C., 7th inst., for Philadelphia, with lumber.
Schrs E. A. Hooper, Champion, and Tennessee, Creed, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bucksville, S. C., 9th inst., with lumber.
Schr David Collins, Townsend, at Wilmington, N. C., 13th inst. from New York.
Schrs Z. Steelman, Adams, and Mary H. Stockham, Cordery, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 14th inst.
Schr S. C. Tyler, Steelman, hence, at Boston 15th instant.
Schr I. A. Danenhower, Gardner, hence, at Portsmouth 13th inst.
Schr S. V. W. Simmons, Williams, cleared at Charleston 14th inst. for Wilmington, N. C.

MISCELLANY.

The wreck of schr Millard Fillmore, ashore near the Gurnet, Plymouth, will be sold at auction to-day. The cargo has been landed; the heading remains on the beach, but the canned goods and oil have been taken to Plymouth and stored.

FURNITURE.

FINE FURNITURE.

DANIEL M. KARCHER,

Nos. 236 and 238 South SECOND St.

A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK ON HAND, FOR WHICH EXAMINATION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED 2 2 thstu1mrp

RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,

1 1 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

BUY YOUR FURNITURE AND BUY YOUR BEDDING.

THE GREAT AMERICAN

is without a rival, is without a rival, being the Finest, Cheapest, and Largest stocked Furniture and Bedding Warehouse in this city, and its prices being wholesale to all. You can save at least 30 per cent. on any purchases you may make at our establishment. And our prices being One Price, makes it the leading store in the business.

GREAT AMERICAN LARGE NEW BUILDING No. 1209 MARKET Street. 1 27 1m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, BEACH and PALMER Streets.

3 15

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billenx's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.

JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WORKS,

TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

OFFICE, [41

No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT, RIKKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.

Full guarantee and moderate prices.

2§ WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

GRAND OPENING OF SPRING FASHIONS

IN

Imported Paper Patterns,

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1870.

The old established and only reliable Paper Pattern Dress and Cloak Making Emporium.

Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance in 24 hours' notice.

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S recent visit to Paris enables her to receive Fashions, Trimmings and Fancy Goods superior to anything in this country.

New in design. Moderate in price.

A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught.

Cutting, Basting, Pinking.

Fashion Books and Goffering Machines for sale.

Sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dress Makers now ready, at

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S,

1101,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

Carefully note the name and number, to avoid being deceived- 3 6 stuth§

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,

2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 545 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.

4 23 tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,

stuthsm No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN

Combination Button-Hole

AND

SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.

Office and Salesrooms,

S. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut,

1 27 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE NEW PARHAM

IS UNDOUBTEDLY

THE STRONGEST AND LIGHTEST,

The Best and Most Perfect Finished.

Its movements as Speedy and as Light as any other Machine.

It uses a Straight Needle,
Making a tight Lock-Stitch
That cannot be Unravelled.
Perfectly fair upon both sides

t has the new Needle-holder.
No springing or bending of the Needle
In changing from coarse to fine,
Thereby avoiding all dropped or missed Stitches.

It uses the celebrated Shuttle Carrier.
No Race or Groove employed.
No Soiling or Oiling of the Thread.
No Friction or Wearing of the Shuttle

THE LARGEST PIECE OF WORK WILL PASS UNDER IT.

IT WILL SEW THE FINEST AND MOST DELICATE FABRIC WITHOUT THE USE OF PAPER UNDERNEATH.

IT WILL SEW THE HEAVIEST BEAVER CLOTH OR LINEN DUCK WITH LINEN THREAD, MARSEILLES, PIQUE AND ENGLISH LASTINGS, PASS OVER SEAMS OR TURN CORNERS PERFECTLY

IT WILL HEM, FELL, BRAID, CORD, QUILT TUCK AND GATHER.

THE PARHAM COMPANY'S

NEW

Family Sewing Machine

IS FULLY WARRANTED IN EVERY PARTICULAR

SOLD ON EASY TERMS.

Office and Salesroom,

No. 704 CHESNUT St.,

1 29 PHILADELPHIA

MACHINERY.

PATENT NON-CONDUCTOR

Harris' Fire-Proof, Heat-Retaining Covering for Marine and Stationary Boilers, Heaters, Steam Pipes, and Cylinders.

This invaluable material is far superior to any other covering that has been heretofore used. It can be applied by the parties themselves, and removed, if necessary, for repairs to boilers, pipes, etc., and replaced without in the least detracting from its efficiency.

Sections applied free of charge to test its merits.

Its advantages over hair felt and the cements heretofore used show at once. All orders left with

KELLY, HOWELL & LUDWIG,

MACHINERY AGENCY,

No. 917 MARKET STREET.

2 10 thstulm* PHILADELPHIA.

WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 15 3m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., P. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 1 20§

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.

No. 15 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.

No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice 4

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.

DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand, 2§ Also, WOOL SACKS.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

To Approve the Sureties of Samuel P. Hancock, City Controller elect; Richard Peitz, Receiver of Taxes elect, and Alexander McCuen, City Commissioner elect.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That Edward J. Kenney and David Jones are hereby approved as the sureties of Samuel P. Hancock, City Controller elect; that John H. Jones, Hugh Gamble, and John C. Poulson are hereby approved as the sureties of Richard Peitz, Receiver of Taxes elect; and that Robert C. Tittermary and Joseph C. Tittermary are hereby approved as the sureties of Alexander McCuen, City Commissioner elect; and the City Solicitor is hereby directed to prepare the proper bonds, with warrants of attorney for said parties to execute, and to cause judgments to be entered thereon. And further, to fill agreements of record that the liens of the judgments to be entered in pursuance of said warrants of attorney shall only operate against the respective properties submitted to the Committee on Finance; that is to say, the lien of the judgment against John H. Jones shall only operate against a lot of ground, with the improvements thereon, situate at the junction of Lancaster avenue and Haverford street; the premises numbered 3915, 3922 and 3929 Lancaster avenue; the premises Haverford street, below Lancaster avenue, and premises Garden street, below Lancaster avenue. The lien of the judgment against Hugh Gamble shall only operate against the premises numbered 1216 and 1222 Federal street, the premises numbered 727, 729, 731, and 733 South Sixteenth street, the premises numbered 765 South Thirteenth street, premises numbered 719 Montcalm street, a lot of ground situate on the west side of Moro street, a lot of ground situate on the east side of Moro street, premises numbered 1127 Shippen street, and the lot of ground with the improvements thereon in the rear thereof, fronting on Bedford street; and that the lien of the judgment against John C. Poulson shall only operate against the premises numbered 813 Walnut street, and the lien of the judgment against Robert C. Tittermary shall only operate on and against the premises numbered 704 Washington avenue, the premises numbered 707 Wyatt street, premises numbered 607 Marriott street, premises numbered 320 and 322 Jarvis street, and the lien of the judgment against Joseph C. Tittermary shall only operate on and against the premises numbered 919 Passyunk road, premises numbered 922 Nectarine street, and premises numbered 316 and 318 Jarvis street.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 17 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Approve the Sureties of Richard Peitz, Receiver of Taxes elect.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the sureties of Richard Peitz, Receiver of Taxes elect, be and they are hereby approved as the sureties of the said Richard Peitz, Receiver of Taxes elect, for the faithful performance of his duties as such Receiver of Taxes.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 17 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Of Request to the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania be and they are hereby requested to repeal all that portion of Section 18, of the Act of Assembly of February 2, 1854, entitled "A further Supplement to An Act entitled 'An Act to Incorporate the City of Philadelphia,'" so far as the same relates to the Twenty-third ward of said city, so as to vest the complete title to the premises known as the Oxford and Lower Dublin Poor House property in the city of Philadelphia, to enable said city to use the same for a House of Correction, or other purposes.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 17 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Of Request to the Senate of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Senate of Pennsylvania be requested not to pass the bill creating a Commission for the erection of a House of Correction for this city. The subject is now under consideration by these Councils; and, believing as we do that the best interests of the city cannot be subserved by delegating this power to any set of men, much less to some of our own members, to act outside and independent of the representatives of the people, who are alone responsible for the costs, we, therefore, respectfully but earnestly protest against the passage of said act by your honorable body.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 17 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Of Instruction to the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer and Surveyor be authorized to draw a warrant in favor of Thomas Daly for eighty dollars for arranging the lines and grades of Long lane, from Federal to Mifflin streets, as directed by resolution approved September 28, 1869, and charge the same to Item twenty-one of the appropriation to the Department of Surveys for the year 1870.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 17 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Authorizing the Opening of Bounty street and Thurlow street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property through and over which Bounty street, from Fifteenth to Sixteenth street, in the Twenty-sixth ward; Thurlow street, from Twelfth to Thirteenth street, in the Third ward, will pass, that at the expiration of three months from date of said notice the said streets will be required for public use.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 17 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Of Instruction to the City Solicitor.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby instructed to apply for an injunction, or take such other steps as will prevent the extension of the proposed new pier adjoining the city property, north of Coates street, on the River Delaware, and thereby prevent an injury to the city.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 17 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Unprecedented success and triumphant return of the Philadelphia of the celebrated

PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA.

CARL ROSA, C. D. HESS & CO., } Proprietors and Directors.
D. DE VIVO, Business Manager. H. JACKSON, Stage Manager.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 17,
BENEFIT OF
MR. WILLIAM CASTLE,
When will be presented Verdi's Grand Opera,
IL TROVATORE,
IL TROVATORE,
IL TROVATORE,
with an excellent cast, embracing M'me PAREPA-ROSA, Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Mrs. Boudinot, Messrs. Castle, Campbell, Laurance, De Solla, Hall, etc.
To-morrow (Friday) only time of
DER FREISCHUTZ.
MATINEE SATURDAY—MARTHA—With M'me PAREPA ROSA, Mrs. Seguin, Castle, Campbell, etc.
Saturday Night—FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, 50c. extra. Family Circle, 50c. Amphitheatre, 25c.
Seats secured for any night at the Academy, and at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street.

LAST DAYS OF THE

"Nine Muses."

The above exhibition will SOON BE CLOSED to the public. Open daily from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M.
Admission.....25 cents | Season Tickets.....50 cents
A volume just issued (cloth and gold), containing nine photographs of "The Muses," and portrait of the artist, $3'00. Sent free by mail. [2 7 12t

EARLES' GALLERIES,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS.

GRAND STEREOPTICON

Dissolving Views and Tableau Entertainment,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NEWSBOYS' HOME

Under the direction of O. H. WILLARD, Esq.,

AT HORTICULTURAL HALL,

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21, 1870.

TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

To be had at the Music Stores and at the Hall. 2 17 4t

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.

TO-NIGHT the Distinguished Artiste,
MR. FRANK MAYO,
in his celebrated character of BADGER, in Boucicault's great Sensational Drama,
THE STREETS OF NEW YORK,
with New Scenery, a Splendid Cast, and Mr. ROLLIN HOWARD and General GRANT, Jr., who are engaged expressly for the piece.
MATINEE SATURDAY.
2 14 tf STREETS OF NEW YORK.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 17,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF EDWIN ADAMS,
who will appear in his celebrated character of
ROBERT LANDRY,
in Watts Phillips' Sensational Drama of
THE DEAD HEART.
FRIDAY—FAREWELL BENEFIT OF EDWIN ADAMS, who will appear in an immense bill.
In order to accommodate families, a MATINEE will be given on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.
Due notice will be given of the reproduction of the Grand Romantic Military Drama,
NOT GUILTY.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.
REVIVAL OF LITTLE EM'LY.
For five representations only.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, and Saturday afternoon,
LITTLE EM'LY.
Mrs. JOHN DREW.....Martha
Aided by the full Company.
Friday—A. E. BRADY'S night.
Saturday—Only Little Em'ly Matinee.
Saturday night—Benefit of S. HEMPLE.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
Immense success of the versatile artists, SHERIDAN and MACK.
First week of J. S. BUDWORTH, the great Dutch Comedian. Original Sketches, Songs, and Dances.
EVERY EVENING TWO GREAT BALLETS.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique)
THIS EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
Gigantic Minstrels Introduce,
First time—Burlesque Opera, Piper-Rosey-Oh.
Engagement and First Appearance of the Immense Favorite Comedian, Mr. Hughey Dougherty. [2 14 6t
Admission, 50 cents. Parquette, 75 cts. Gallery, 25 cts.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1870.

A NEW IRON-CLAD OATH.

The House Committee on Military Affairs is endeavoring to ascertain whether there is any truth in the allegation that cadetships have been sold by members or ex-members of Congress. No testimony sufficiently positive to ensure conviction appears to have yet been submitted, but it is reported that a citizen of Philadelphia testified that he paid one thousand dollars, in 1862, to secure a nomination for his son. The money was not paid to a member of Congress, however, but to another party who has been summoned to give an account of his proceedings. A charge against an ex-member of Congress from the interior of the State that he had received eight hundred and fifty dollars for a cadetship was also investigated, and several witnesses appeared to sustain it, but the ex-member implicated alleges that the money in question was applied to the payment of party debts, and did not enure to his personal benefit. These cases indicate that a plausible defense can be set up even where money has actually been received by Congressmen, for bribes, when given at all, are given in a corner, or through the aid of go-betweens, and not in the presence of a cloud of witnesses. The facts already elicited, however, will have at least some influence in strengthening the suspicion that Congressmen and Senators do not always confine their perquisites to the strict limits of their pay and mileage; and if it is the desire of the House to set this suspicion at rest forever, it would be well for that body to extend its investigations to matters of more importance than the cadetships—Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue, for instance—as well as the means by which men who enter official life poor suddenly become rich. It was a saying of Jefferson that the whole art of government consisted in the art of being honest, and in spite of modern progress, many of the public men of this country display with each new year an increased ignorance or disregard of this fundamental principle. Some years ago, after the charge that various national offices had been sold was tolerably well substantiated, Congress passed an act requiring that officials of certain grades should append to their receipts for salary an oath that no portion of the moneys they received from the Government was paid as a premium to the persons through whose influence they had been appointed. But this check is not applicable to all cases, and as corruption increases stronger safeguards are required. Perhaps a new iron-clad oath, specially designed to protect the Treasury and to avert the appointment of unworthy men from corrupt motives, might prove useful. If Congressmen and Senators can be induced to take a solemn oath that they will never receive, directly or indirectly, for public services, any other compensation than their mileage and salary; that they will not vote for or against any bill on account of promises or gifts of land, bonds, stocks, or greenbacks; and that they will not favor any aspirant for office on account of present or prospective pecuniary considerations, and if these oaths are religiously respected, the nation can afford to double their legal pay, and still save millions of money by the transaction. The work of territorial reconstruction is now well-nigh finished, and if the honest men in Congress will perfect a plan of moral reconstruction that will make the public welfare a paramount consideration in all the proceedings in the Capitol and the Executive Departments in Washington, they will do more real good than will be accomplished by the fifteenth amendment or the triumph of the general policy of the Republican party.

THE FICKEN SHOOTING CASE.

Richard Ficken, whose atrocious attempt on the life of the boy Arthur D. Curran we referred to yesterday, was arrested and held to bail yesterday morning in the sum of $2500 for a further hearing, to take place on Saturday. In the meantime, the victim of this outrage is in such a precarious condition that the surgeon is unable to search for the ball, which yet remains in his leg, and there is a very strong probability that an amputation may be necessary in order to save his life. Under these circumstances the amount of the bail upon which the perpetrator of the fiendish act is permitted to go at large is clearly out of all proportion to the magnitude of his crime, and justice demands that he shall be treated in the same manner as other criminals, and not be favored because he is a man of wealth and influence. The facts of this case have all been set before the public, and the perpetration of the crime is fastened upon Ficken in such a manner that there can be no doubt in the matter, and the proper course for the officers of justice is perfectly clear. This man deliberately fired a pistol at the boy because he was annoyed at having valentines thrust under his door. That a murder was not committed was not the fault of Ficken, for he fired with murderous intent, and it is a good fortune he does not deserve that he has kept his neck out of the halter. This whole affair was an outrage that calls for the most emphatic condemnation, and the wealth of the criminal should not be allowed to turn aside the arm of justice or to prevent his prompt and severe punishment to the full extent of the law. We hope sincerely that this case will be prosecuted with energy, and that an example will be made of Ficken which will deter others from following his example, and teach savage men that they cannot shoot down with impunity those who may happen to incur their displeasure. The courts have shown a commendable desire lately to check the growth of crime by the severity of their sentences, and this man Ficken will not receive his deserts, nor will the community be satisfied that justice is administered in an impartial manner, unless he is locked up in the Penitentiary for the full term that the law he has outraged will permit in his case.

GEN. SHERMAN ON STAFF RANK.

Vice-Admiral Porter is the Marplot of the Navy Department, and ever since he has occupied his present position of prompter to the Secretary he has done little but to create trouble and dissatisfaction in the service. In the exertions of the staff officers to obtain a proper recognition of their services, Porter has continually interfered in an underhand way to prevent them from obtaining the rank they ask for, although efforts have been made to represent him as favoring the claims of the staff. In the letter accompanying the bill for the reorganization of the staff corps, which was ostensibly prepared by the Secretary, stress is laid upon the fact that it is not so liberal in some respects as the suggestions of Porter, by which Secretary Robeson apparently endeavors to shield his right-hand man from censure and to represent him as well disposed towards the staff. There is no doubt, however, that this objectionable bill was Porter's own concoction; and now that the Naval Committee seems likely to recommend positive rank for the staff, the Vice-Admiral comes out flatfooted against it. A few days ago he wrote a very silly letter to the Naval Committee of the House, protesting against the granting of positive rank to the staff, and now he tries to bring in General Sherman to support his position. The General's letter we publish on our third page, and it will be seen that it is very noncommittal, although ostensibly favoring the views of Porter. General Sherman, however, confutes all the arguments of the Admiral, and furnishes the strongest argument in favor of the staff that could be desired, by stating what the status of the army staff is, and expressing himself as satisfied with it. Now the naval staff officers demand nothing more nor less than that they shall be placed upon an exact and equal footing with their brethren of the army, exactly as the position of the army staff is stated by General Sherman. It is certainly time that this matter was settled definitely, and a disgraceful quarrel that is demoralizing the navy brought to an end. This cannot be better done than by taking General Sherman's statement of the status of the staff officers of the army as a guide, and by giving positive rank to the surgeons, paymasters, and engineers of the navy accordingly. In this case it appears likely that Porter will be hoist by his own petard.

The Police Corruption Fund.—The House of Representatives at Harrisburg yesterday administered a deserved rebuke to the committee appointed to ascertain whether corrupt means were used to pass or defeat the Metropolitan Police bill. This committee came down to the city on Saturday last, but adjourned without attempting to do anything, on the shallow pretense that they could not proceed to business without the assistance of a clerk. If no member of the committee had felt disposed to take notes of the evidence submitted, they would have found a full and reliable report of it in The Evening Telegraph of the same afternoon, which would have answered all their purposes. The effort to secure authority to employ a clerk failed yesterday, and a resolution discharging the committee was indefinitely postponed by an unusually large vote, so that it is evident the House desires the inquiry to proceed, and will insist that the committee shall do its own clerking. There is great danger that the investigation will be smothered before anything of importance or interest to the public is elicited, and against this danger the honest members of the House should take every possible precaution. Mr. Josephs mounted a high horse yesterday, and denied point-blank every charge of corruption that was made or insinuated; but it has become the current rumor on the street that there was a corruption fund raised to influence the fate of the bill, and the people have a right to know the truth in the matter. The committee should now enter upon the investigation of the case without delay, and give Mr. Josephs an opportunity not only to disprove the insinuations against the Democratic members, but to sustain his own insinuations against the opposite side.

The Border County Claims should be watched with care. The State has already been put to an expense of several thousand dollars under the pretense of collecting these claims, to an aggregate already of about $2,000,000, and if the bill now pending in the Legislature, which provides for their payment, becomes a law, this amount will be indefinitely extended. Not one dollar of these pretended claims should be paid out of the pockets of the people. If the State once inaugurates such a policy, it will not stop short of bankruptcy. The claims of loyal men in the South for damages inflicted upon their property during the war are just as valid, and every one knows that to liquidate them would be an absolute impossibility. Human blood is of more value than the blood of cows and chickens, and the woman who lost a husband in the war has a better claim to compensation than the border county farmer whose pigs and fence rails were carried off by the Rebels.

Legislative Justice is sometimes not anomalous. The committee selected, not by the majority of the State Senate, but by dumb luck, to decide upon the merits of the contest between Messrs. Scull and Findlay over the seat from the Somerset, Fulton, and Bedford county district, has agreed to report in favor of the claims of Mr. Findlay, the Democratic contestant. In a letter from Mr. Scull, withdrawing from the contest, there was so much abuse of the committee that they decided very properly to return it to the writer. The Republican party can well afford to lose this seat in the Senate, if it is to be gained only by unblushing fraud. The more the Democratic party is suffered to monopolize this business, the better for the Republicans and the worse for the Democracy.

Despite the refusal of Councils to make an appropriation for the erection of the municipal buildings on Independence Square, and despite the efforts made in the Legislature to secure the passage of a law which would give to the people of Philadelphia an opportunity of expressing their wishes in regard to a site for these structures, it is rumored that a portion of the Building Commission are so strongly disposed to "push things" that they contemplate cutting down the trees on Independence Square at night, in the hope that after this mischief is once done all further agitation of this subject will cease. We trust that this outrageous proceeding will not be seriously attempted, but it behoves the friends of the Penn Square project to be on their guard, and ready to apply an injunction against the first hasty step of the commission, and the commission should bear Crockett's maxim in mind, and be quite sure it is right before it goes ahead.

We publish in another portion of to-day's issue an elaborate opinion of Judge Sharswood, affirming the constitutionality of the law creating a Board of City Trusts, which is to have exclusive control of the bequests of Girard, Boudinot, Grover, Franklin, and others. The main ground of the decision is that the city, as a corporation, is a mere creature of the State, which, through the Legislature, possesses supreme control over its official action. If Councils have the power to carry the matter up to the Supreme Court of the United States, they will probably not lack the disposition to make such an appeal. If no further legal proceedings are resorted to, however, the control of the trusts will pass into the hands of the board appointed by the city and State judges in August last, and henceforth the Girard estate will be under the exclusive control of this body and its successors.

Judge Sharswood, in deciding the City Trusts case to-day, and speaking for the five Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, says the Legislature has a perfect right to appoint a Board of Police Commissioners for the government of the police of this city.

"Who will care for Geary now?"

The Byron Business.—"Amicus Curiæ" writes as follows to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"There may be strong, if not insuperable, objections to the production of much valuable documentary evidence relating to the separation of Lord and Lady Byron. It is understood that Lord Brougham left a complete statement of the causes and circumstances, which has hitherto been kept dark, under a doubt whether the publication is authorized by his will. This statement would comprise the memorandum signed by him and Mrs. Wilmot Horton, by which Lady Byron's plenipotentiaries disclaimed one by one all the charges (including the specific one) which Lord Byron deemed injurious to his character. There seems no reason why this memorandum, at least, should not be published at once. Surely the Leigh family have a moral, if not a legal, right to demand its production. Then there is the 'Paper containing a brief memorandum of the whole, with the dates affixed,' which Mrs. Beecher Stowe took away with her and returned after a careful study. The writer in the *Quarterly* says he has read it; and he asserts positively that 'it contains not a syllable from which any sane person, without a "prejudicate opinion," could collect that Lady Byron ever made the charge in question, or any charge involving crime, at any time.' You reasonably object that Mrs. Beecher Stowe may have read it by the light of Lady Byron's communications; and the public must remain in embarrassed uncertainty on this point till the paper is produced. Why should it not be produced? It is clearly the 'manuscript in Lady Noel Byron's handwriting' mentioned by Lord Wentworth (in a letter addressed to and printed by you) as found among her papers, and not containing 'any accusation of so grave a nature as that which Mrs. Stowe asserts was told her.' I can understand complete silence, but not half-revelations. This document would tend to disculpate Lady Byron, if the writer in the *Quarterly* is right. At all events, much good and no harm could be done by publishing it immediately."

The Execution of Trauppmann has revived the discussion as to the retention of consciousness in the head of the victim after decapitation by the guillotine, and there are some who contend that the faculties of hearing and sight remain for nearly an hour afterwards. On this point the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"The public mind is being stirred up into a curiously disagreeable state of excitement touching the immediate effects of the process of guillotining. The old story about poor Charlotte Corday's blush is revived; and before long we may expect to have the Irish saint who took a walk with his head under his arm removed from the realms of pious mythology to those of history. Nevertheless, as blushing depends upon the relaxation of the walls of the small vessels of the skin, and the consequent rush into them of the blood, which during life is subjected to considerable pressure by the working of the heart, the cheeks will no more blush when the jugular veins and carotid arteries are divided, with the instant effect of removing this pressure, than water will flow out of a tap at the top of a house when the pipe which leads to it in the basement is cut. As to the existence of sensibility in the head for hours, or even minutes, after it is cut off, any one who has fainted can have no doubt upon that subject. The movement of the heart suddenly becomes weakened or arrested, and consciousness as suddenly fails, because the brain is insufficiently supplied with blood. And if any stubborn person still doubts whether cutting off the supply of blood to the brain does not instantly and absolutely arrest consciousness, let him ask a skilful and judicious medical friend to compress his carotid arteries; he will then know what decapitation means much better than M. du Camp."

Lake Superior Iron.—The product of thirteen iron mines in the Lake Superior region for 1869 was 633,258 gross tons, 709,387 net tons, and the value was $4,168,190. The total product of the same mines during the time they have been worked is 3,944,677 tons net. The eleven furnaces made 39,504 tons in 1869, valued at $1,802,245. The mines have been developed into an inexhaustible source of wealth, the neighborhood of the mines improved and built upon, railroad tracks constructed, extensive docks with trestle works, "shoots," "pockets," and other improved conveniences for loading vessels erected, and Marquette itself has expanded from a few lonely houses into a large and flourishing village, with an extensive business, to which tourists come in crowds as a delightful summer resort. The total shipments of ore from the two ports of Marquette and Escanaba have increased from 1800 tons in 1855 to considerably over 500,000 tons in 1869, and the product will probably reach 800,000 the present year. Last year it was impossible to supply the demand, and this year the increased number and facilities of the mines will be taxed in vain to meet all the requirements of the hundreds of furnaces that run almost exclusively on Lake Superior ore.

The moral aspect of fox-hunting is now being discussed with much eagerness in England, the advocates for the sport contending that the amusement afforded to the human animals is of much greater moment than the trifling inconvenience it occasions to the fox. Some, indeed, contend that the fox rather likes to be run to death, and all the huntsmen unite in claiming for the practice of fox-hunting a hoar antiquity, and in contending that the stability of the British constitution would be endangered by its discontinuance. On this point the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—

"The advocates of fox-hunting are apt to claim for their sport the prestige of antiquity, and to say that, if it has no other merit, it should be dear to us as a 'good old English pastime.' Now it is, in truth, nothing of the sort, and in its present form possesses only the most modern history. Even a century ago it had little popularity except in a few favored localities, and, in spite of royal patronage, the Household has never had a Master of Foxhounds to take rank with the Grand Falconer and the Master of the Buckhounds. Gervase Markham, writing in the seventeenth century, speaks of the sport in almost contemptuous terms. 'Stag-hunting,' he says, 'is the most princely and royall chase of all chases; hare-hunting is every honest man's and good man's chase, and is indeed the freest, readiest, and most enduring] pastime;' but fox and badger hunting (for he couples the two together) 'are chases of a great deal lesse use and cunninge than any of the former, because they are of a much hotter scent, and as being intituled stinking scents and not sweet scents;' and he further adds, 'I will not stand much upon them, because they are not so much desired as the rest.' If antiquity be a merit, few national sports can compete with cock-fighting, for the humanity of which there has not lately been found an apologist."

An Imperial Ukase, dated the 29th of November (December 11), 1869, has just been published, ordering the formation of a Russian military railway corps, "for the purpose of placing the railways at the disposal of the military authorities in time of war." The ukase directs that officers, taken either from the regiments or the unattached list, shall be attached to all the lines of railway in the empire. When the length of the line does not exceed 200 versts, one officer only is to be employed upon it; if it is longer, two. All these officers will be regarded as on active service, and will be paid and promoted like their comrades in the regiments. At the same time they are to be allowed to receive salaries from the railway companies to whose lines they are attached. After two years of this apprenticeship they may remain in the service of the companies, but in that case they will cease to draw military pay. In time of war all these officers will be placed at the disposal of the Minister of War, who will employ them as station-masters, etc.

Immigrants for Colorado.—A German emigrant party of eighty-two families, about two hundred individuals, arrived at St. Louis last week from Chicago, *en route* for the Wet Mountain Valley, Colorado. The St. Louis *Democrat* says:—"The party comprises a co-operative association, formed principally of men who have been living, some of them for years, in and about Chicago. Each of them has contributed two hundred and fifty dollars at the start to the common stock. Their lands and live stock in Colorado are purchased, and they take with them provisions to last them till they can raise a crop. They are a band of intelligent and enterprising as well as physically able men, and have among them a physician, a clergyman, several printers, a number of carpenters, besides machinists, blacksmiths, and other craftsmen. They have also with them two carloads of blooded stock, a sawmill, a planing mill, a grist mill, and a full assortment of other agricultural implements. It thus appears that their object is to form an agricultural colony."

International Exhibitions.—London now wants to have a yearly international exhibition of articles in the departments of the fine arts and the industrial arts—paintings, sculptures, tissues, fictile forms, books of education, rare plants and flowers, and a variety of other decorative and useful things. The contributions will only be admitted after selection by judges, and the spaces allotted will be free for each season of five months. Such a regular and diversified museum of beautiful things would greatly brighten the aspect of old London, and the example would not be lost on other capitals.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

FINEST GENTS' READY-MADE FURNISHING CLOTHING, GOODS.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

NOS. 818 AND 820

CHESNUT ST.

YOUTHS' FASHIONABLE AND BOYS' MERCHANT CLOTHING, TAILORING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS,

On THURSDAY EVENING, February 24.

Subject—"Our National Folly—The Civil Service."

PROF. HENRY MORTON,

On MONDAY EVENING, February 28.

Subject—"Solar Eclipses."

BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3,

Subject—"Reform and Art."

JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.

Subject—"French Folks at Home."

PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24.

Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts."

ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.

Subject—"Down Brakes."

Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.

Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 925 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. 2 17 4f

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY.

At the Annual Election held on the 8th of February, 1870, pursuant to charter, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

THOMAS ROBINS,
LEWIS R. ASHHURST,
J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER,
R. P. McCULLAGH,
EDWIN M. LEWIS,
JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
BENJAMIN B. COMEGYS,
AUGUSTUS HEATON,
F. RATCHFORD STARR,
DANIEL HADDOCK, Jr.,
EDWARD Y. TOWNSEND,
JOHN D. TAYLOR,
Hon. WM. A. PORTER.

And at a meeting of the Board, held February 14, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the same period:—

PRESIDENT,
LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
ROBERT P. McCULLAGH.
SOLICITOR,
RICHARD L. ASHHURST. 2 15 3t

HOME OF THE AGED AND INFIRM.

THE PILGRIM,

With all its grand Combinations, will be exhibited ON FRIDAY NIGHT, At 8 o'clock, for the Benefit of the Home, AT CONCERT HALL.

Tickets at No. 1918 Arch street.

J. N. SAIN, Proprietor. 4

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HORACE GREELEY AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, Subject—"THE WOMAN QUESTION." Tickets at ASHMEAD'S, No. 724 CHESNUT Street. Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Admission and Stage Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved Seats in Family Circle, 50 cents. 2 11 12 14 17 18 19 21 22

ZENANA MISSION.—THE NINTH Anniversary of the Philadelphia branch of the "Woman's Union Missionary Society" will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, 17th, at 7½ o'clock, in Rev. H. A. Boardman's Church, corner of TWELFTH and WALNUT Streets. 2 12 swth3t

PROFESSOR EZRA CARR, THE CELEBRATED Chemist, recommends MURDOCH'S BRONCHIAL COMFITS as a safe and effectual tonic for the organs of the voice. For sale by all druggists. 2 17 thstu*

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

West Jersey Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, Camden, February 15, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared, from the earnings of the past six months, a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company, clear of National tax, payable to the stockholders of this date, at the office of the company in the city of Camden, ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, February 19.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the date hereof until the 19th instant.

GEORGE J. ROBBINS, Treasurer, 2 16 4t West Jersey Railroad Company.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Philadelphia, February 16, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.

JOSEPH LESLEY, 2 16 M8rp Secretary.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.

Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1870.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the confusion incident to the change in the administration of this department, under the decision of the Supreme Court in the contested election case, it has been determined, with the indorsement of the Finance Committee of Councils, to open the duplicates for the reception of the City and State Taxes for the year 1870, on MONDAY next, February 21.

RICHARD PELTZ, 2 15 6t Receiver of Taxes.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J.

FOR COLLECTIONS—CLAIMS OVER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE PER CENT. 2 4 6w

AUSTRALIAN AND ALASKA DIAMONDS, MOSS AGATES, and all the latest styles of Fashionable Jewelry, at low prices. EVANS' BAZAR, No. 56 North EIGHTH Street, west side, near Arch. G. G. EVANS. 1 26 1m4p

CLOTHING.

SUPERIOR CLOTHING, READY-MADE AND MADE TO ORDER.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

603 and 605

CHESNUT STREET.

BOYS' CLOTHING, NEW STYLES, CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS.....$14, were $18
" " " .....$16 " $20
" " " .....$18 " $22
OVERCOATS.....$13 " $16

EVANS & LEACH,

No. 628 MARKET STREET,

12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

COFFEE.

A CHOICE LOT OF MOCHA COFFEE,

JUST IN STORE, AT LOW PRICES.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

Successor to Simon Colton & Clarke,

S.W. Corner Broad and Walnut,

5 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

1809.

WARRANTED GENUINE OLD

Government Java Coffee,

Roasted every day, at 10 cents per pound, at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

2 17 thstu§ BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

EARLES' GALLERIES,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Looking Glasses.

A very choice and elegant assortment of styles, all entirely new, and at very low prices.

Galleries of Paintings on the ground floor, very beautifully lighted, and easy of access.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 11 13 rp

DRY GOODS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON

ARE OFFERING

Extraordinary Bargains

IN

Table Cloths, Napkins, Doylies, Table Linens, Towels, Towelings, Etc.

ALSO,

French, Belgian, Barnsley, Scotch and Irish Sheeting, and Pillow-Case Linens.

4-4 FRENCH AND RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, in fine, medium, and heavy makes of all grades for general family and ladies' use.

ALSO,

EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, AND COUNTERPANES.

ALSO,

VERY RICH, NEW AND ELEGANT LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, ETC. ETC.

ALSO,

NEW WELTS, PIQUES, WHITE GOODS, AND STAPLE EMBROIDERIES OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES, THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT WE HAVE EVER OFFERED; PRINTED PERCALES, New and Elegant Patterns, Fast Colors.

ALL THE BEST MAKES OF DOMESTIC MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS at WHOLESALE PRICES. SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO A NEW MAKE OF HEAVY MUSLIN, WHICH FOR MANY PURPOSES IN THE FAMILY WILL BE FOUND VERY VALUABLE. MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR OUR TRADE.

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

2 12 stuth12rp PHILADELPHIA.

1870.

SPECIALTIES

AT

"THORNLEY'S,"

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

WE OFFER IMMENSE BARGAINS IN

BLACK SILKS.

Good Black Silks for $1·50.
Rich Gro Grain Black Silks at $1·62.
Heavy Gro Grain Black Silks at $1·75.
Very Rich and Heavy Gro Grain at $2.
Magnificent Quality for $2·25, $2·50, and $3.
The very best for $3·25, $3·50, and $4.
Blues, Greens, Browns, Modes, Queen's Greys, etc., for $2.

Paisley and Broche Shawls,

REDUCED TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

A fresh importation of BAJOUS KID GLOVES.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

CORNER OF

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,

2 3 thstu§ PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CONTINUATION OF SALE.

Balance of Stock remaining on hand will be sold at Retail. The whole of the stock is now on the first floor. Real Bargains may be expected.

STORE NOW OPEN.

Business Horse, Mirrors, about 70 Walnut Frames with Glasses in for hanging in Hotels, and many articles suitable for Cloak manufacturers, Wax Figures, Etc. (2 12rp

STEEL-COLORED NEW SPRING POPLINS.

PEARL-COLORED POPLINS.
MODE-COLORED POPLINS.
NEW GREEN POPLINS.
NEW BLUE POPLINS.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH.

THE NEW SHADE OF BLUE AND GREEN SILKS.

NEW SPRING POULT DE SOIES.
NEW SPRING STRIPE SILKS.
NEW STOCK OF BLACK SILKS.
NEW STOCK PAISLEY SHAWLS.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH.

2 12 stuth 3m PHILADELPHIA.

MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 6 tf

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. 11 29 3m

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE.

PERKINS & CO.,

9 South NINTH Street,

HAVE OPENED A FULL LINE OF

BARECE HERNANIES.

2 17 thstu3m4p

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S

Galleries of the Arts,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

THE AUTOTYPES AND LANDSCAPES

11 13rp HAVE ARRIVED.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 13m6

THE HOME OF THE BABIES.

Nineteen Additional Babies Found in the Basket—The Colored Baby in a Fair Way of Being Spoiled.

On Tuesday the Home of the Babies was again invaded by its fair and generous friends. Between forty and fifty members of the Ladies' Foundling Aid Society, and several visitors, assembled at 11 A. M., in the reception rooms of the Asylum on Twelfth street. The lovely lady President, the Vice-President, and Secretary, were all at their posts.

ONE VERY HANDSOME DONATION

was named among others. That of Mrs. Charles H. Connolly, who had brought in a dozen infants' blankets, a similar number of cloaks, sacques, dresses, napkins, and the usual etceteras of babies' wardrobes. Several cash donations were handed in; among others one by a lady from Rome.

NINETEEN ADDITIONAL BABIES.

The number of children found in the basket since the last meeting amounted to nineteen, the total number received up to last night being two hundred and eighty-five.

The reading of the report being finished, the ladies proceeded to the active business of the morning. The last week's work was deposited in the Secretary's office. A large basket, containing the unmade garments for the next week's labor, was brought forward by two ladies and placed near the President's table.

Mrs. Otis, a lady whose fine characteristic face and cheerful manner proclaimed her a most sensible and charming person, distributed the parcels with prompt alacrity around the earnest-eyed and eager-looking circle. Conversation began to be general. There was a movement as if the meeting was about to be dissolved. Some of the more matronly-looking ones began to take leave. Others repaired to the nurseries, and others, forming little groups, seemed to enjoy the usual amiable small-talk of the sex.

TOILETS AND BENEVOLENCE.

It would be doing injustice to the ladies to report their toilets. Their earnest manner and total self-forgetfulness proved plainly that they did not go there to display toilets or to be admired or reported. They appeared to lose all self-consciousness in the happiness of doing good. Every face beamed with kindness and goodness, and

"Thoughtless of beauty, each was Beauty's self."

THE COLORED BABY DOING WELL.

The babies in the nurseries were visited. No carriage babies had made their appearance. The little colored infant of the last report was still doing well, and appeared to enjoy a large share of the Sisters' and nurses' attentions, and in a fair way to be thoroughly spoiled.

THE STRANGERS PRESENT

seemed to be deeply interested in all they saw and heard. One lady declared she intended to go to Stewart's and beg some ready-made garments for the babies. Another said she would send two perambulators or baby carriages before the week was over for them. A third declared she would interest all the editors of the city in the institution. This last remark was received with some distrust.

In less than an hour the meeting was over. No speeches had been made, but the work of fragmentary charity had progressed.

A POOR WORKINGWOMAN'S BABY.

During the morning, while the meeting was in session, an honest looking woman of the working classes presented herself at the door. She carried a baby in her arms, but did not place it in the basket. When admitted to the hall she told her story.

She was a wife, poor and honest, but could not support herself and child. She asked if she could leave her little one and claim it again in three months. This, of course, was impossible, as the asylum must confine itself to its legitimate work, that of taking care of foundlings. But it was sad beyond expression to see the poor woman's sorrowful look as she turned away. The Sister in the hall remarked:—

"That baby will be left in the basket to-night."—*N. Y. Sun.*

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the Parepa-Rosa troupe will appear this evening in *Il Trovatore* for the benefit of Mr. Castle.

To-morrow evening *Der Freischutz* will be given.

AT THE CHESNUT the drama of *The Streets of New York* will be performed this evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Edwin Adams will appear this evening as "Robert Landry" in the *Dead Heart.*

AT THEARCH the drama of *Little Em'ly* will be repeated this evening.

To-morrow evening Mr. A. E. Brady will have a complimentary benefit, when he will personate "Major Wellington de Boots."

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a first rate minstrel performance will be given this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of burnt-cork attractions will be offered this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give a magical entertainment this evening at the Assembly Building.

A GRAND CONCERT will be given this evening at the German Theatre, under the direction of Mr. F. Tiedemann, for the benefit of the German Hospital.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday afternoon.

THE PILGRIM.—This evening Professor Bain will exhibit his series of paintings illustrative of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," at Concert Hall.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING CHEAPER
CLOTHING BETTER MADE
CLOTHING BETTER CUT
CLOTHING BETTER FITTING
AT TOWER HALL,
AT TOWER HALL,
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
BENNETT & CO.,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

1 SPRING—1870.—

CHARLES STOKES

has open for inspection the new style Materials for Gents' wear for the coming season, at

No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

Prices greatly reduced.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

DISCONTINUED.—The use of the dirty, hair-staining preparations, since the introduction of PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. With marvellous precision it produces the exact shade of color desired; and is literally transparent and undefiling. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S NEW OCTAGON PIANOS are a great improvement over the Upright Pianos. They are not only very beautiful but captivating in tone. Warerooms, No. 927 Chesnut street.

BEFORE purchasing, call and examine the Parham New Family Sewing Machine. Salesroom No. 704 Chesnut street. Every machine warranted.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

MONTHLY.—Parham Sewing Machines sold on easy monthly instalments at No. 704 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

PILES.—Dr. W. A. McCandless, No. 1226 Spring Garden street, gives his entire time to the permanent cure of Piles. Best city reference given.

PARHAM New Family Sewing Machines on terms to suit all, at No. 704 Chesnut street.

CHEAPEST
CHEAPEST
CHEAPEST

CLOTHING
CLOTHING
CLOTHING

READY-MADE,
READY-MADE,
READY-MADE,

AND THE BEST,
AND THE BEST,
AND THE BEST,

AT OAK HALL,
AT OAK HALL,
AT OAK HALL,

SIXTH AND MARKET STS.,
SIXTH AND MARKET STS.,
SIXTH AND MARKET STS.,

WANAMAKER & BROWN.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

MARRIED.

DADE—COTTRELL.—On the 3d of November, 1868, by the Rev. Theo. Stevens, at the Parsonage, No. 1353 Vine street, Captain CHARLES L. DADE, of Virginia, to Mrs. MARY A. COTTRELL, of this city.

MCINTIRE—WELD.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday, February 15, by the Rev. R. A. Poole, Rector of St. James' Church, Long Branch, Captain SAMUEL B. MCINTIRE, U. S. A. to HELEN FRANCES, second daughter of E. D. Weld, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—On the 15th instant, MRS. ANN, wife of Cornelius Taylor, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1706 Shippen street, on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock.

DUNLAP.—On the 15th instant, Mr. JAMES DUNLAP, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Margaret Murphy, No. 1902 Beach street, above Norris, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

MATHER.—On the morning of the 15th instant, of consumption, THOMAS P., son of Thomas and Mary C. Mather.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, on Sixth-day afternoon at 2 o'clock.

PRIESTLEY.—On Tuesday, February 15, 1870, SAMUEL PRIESTLEY, in the 89th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, High Street Station, Germantown, on Friday, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

STORRIE.—On the 16th instant, ROBERT S. STORRIE, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Welcome Lodge, No. 229, I. O. of O. F., and Pequot Tribe, No. 18, Improved Order of Red Men, of which he was a member, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 504 Diamond street, on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at

No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.

With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
E. S. HARLEY
2 4 thsturp3

CENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA.

GENTLEMEN'S FANCY GOODS

IN FULL VARIETY. [1 8 stuthsrp3

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

CAY'S CHINA PALACE

Has the most complete assortment of

China, Glass and Queensware

To be found in this city.

All the foreign goods are imported direct from the manufacturers, and are offered to the consumer below jobbing rates.

Goods to go out of the city packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination. [1 27 thsm1mrp

No. 1022 CHESNUT Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WINTER

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR GENTLEMEN.

BARTLETT,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

1 13 thstuD31 ABOVE CHESNUT.

MINERAL WATER.

"ALLEGHENY MINERAL WATER,"

VIRGINIA.

The undersigned, agents for the water of the above Springs, have a constant supply on hand.

For price and circulars apply to

MITCHELL & ALLEN,
2 10 thstu 1mrp No. 214 S. FRONT Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JACOB MAY, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of HENRY TROXEL, Administrator of the estate of JACOB MAY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, March 1, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 113 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. WILLIAM L. DENNIS,
2 17 thstu5* Auditor.

WINES.

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,

11 7 1 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FOR SALE.

ARCH ST. RESIDENCE

FOR SALE.

The large and commodious FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELLING, on the south side of ARCH Street, No. 1826, with elegant Back Buildings, furnished with every modern convenience and improvements. Lot 22 feet front by 160 feet to Cuthbert street.

If desirable, the furniture can be purchased with the house. Terms easy. A greater portion of the money can remain on mortgage. Apply to

HENRY HUDDY,
1 5 tf No. 145 North SECOND Street.

TO RENT.

NEARLY FINISHED!

TO RENT,

The Two Spacious Five-Story Iron Front

STORE BUILDINGS,

30 or 60 by 164 feet,

Nos. 311 and 313 ARCH Street,

SUITABLE FOR ANY

WHOLESALE BUSINESS.

In Size, Style, Convenience, Light and Location Superior to any in the City.

Back Outlet and Castway into Cherry Street,

With Steam Hoist and Heat.

LARGE UPPER ROOMS

For Business or Manufacturing, with or without Power. Apply to

E. KETTERLINUS,

N. W. Corner ARCH and FOURTH Sts.

2 5 stuthtf PHILADELPHIA.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. 655 North Twelfth street, above Wallace. Three story double back buildings, with all modern conveniences complete. Rent, $300. Inquire on premises. 1 27tf

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE AND Dwelling, No. 1218 Ridge avenue, newly fitted up with all modern conveniences. Apply to I. C. PRICE, No. 54 N. SEVENTH Street. 2 15 tf

COAL.

ANOTHER REDUCTION.

BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH.

STOVE.....$6 50 PER TON
LARGE NUT.....$6 50 PER TON

ALSO,

SUPERIOR BEAVER MEADOW LEHIGH.

STOVE.....$7 25 PER TON
NUT.....$6 75 PER TON

Delivered to any par of the city.
MITCHELL'S COAL DEPOT,
12 22 2m Corner of NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON MEAFIE

PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,

DEPOT: No. 1236 North NINTH Street,
1 7 1 West Side, below Master.
Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

W. H. TAGGART,

COAL DEALER.

COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.

1208, 1210 and 1212 WASHINGTON AV.,
12 1 3m Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.

Large stock always on hand.

Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets
12 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

EDUCATIONAL.

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Second Term 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870.

INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS.

Nathaniel Holmes, A. M., Royall Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading, and Evidence.
Christopher C. Langdell, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.
Charles S. Bradley, LL. D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.
Edmund H. Bennett, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law, Wills, and Administration.
John C. Gray, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.

The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects, and preparation of pleadings.

The library is one of the most complete in the United States, and in some departments unequalled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.

The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.

For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address J. A. L. WHITTIER,
2 9 Registrar.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S

CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street.

Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc.
A first-class Primary Department. [1 19 1m
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 1024 WALNUT and No. 856 North BROAD St.

Books are now open for the reception of new students for the Spring Quarter. Early application will secure choice of hours. 2 11 1m

MISS SUSAN GALTON BEGS TO ANnounce that she will give instruction in SINGING AND PIANO.

Term beginning March 1.
Address, care W. H. Boner & Co., No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. 1 28 4w*

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE academic year of the STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, a select family boarding school for boys, South Amboy, N. J., will commence on February 1, 1870.
1 22 1m* J. R. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
1 20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN.

City of Allegheny Six Per Cents,

FREE OF STATE TAX.

We are offering a limited amount of this Loan

At 90 Per Cent. and Accrued Interest.

The interest is payable first days of January and July, in Philadelphia, FREE OF STATE TAX.

We recommend them as an unquestionable security for investment.

The debt of Allegheny City being comparatively small, the security offered is equal to that of the City of Philadelphia, the difference in price making them a very desirable and cheap security.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

1 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 1 3m

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

JANUARY COUPONS WANTED.

CITY WARRANTS

1 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

ELLIOTT & DUNN,

BANKERS,

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26tf

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

No. 39 South THIRD Street.

ADVANCES MADE ON GOOD COLLATERAL PAPER.

Most complete facilities for Collecting Maturing Country Obligations at low cost.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 1 26tf

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign

BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 1

FINANCIAL.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$1,000,000

Louisville and Nashville Railroad

First Mortgage Sevens

AT 87½,

And Accrued Interest from October 1

LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.

THE ROAD IS COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED AT AN ACTUAL COST OF OVER

$16,000,000,

AND HAS PAID FROM 7 TO 8 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS.

The Bonds are Coupons of $1000 Each, with Right of Registration.

$1,200,000 of the Bonds have been sold already (one party taking $500,000 as a permanent investment), and we have but $1,000,000 on hand, which we offer to investors as

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street,

2 7 tf&p PHILADELPHIA.

CITY WARRANTS

Bought and Sold.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

4 4 tj PHILADELPHIA.

THE BEST HOME INVESTMENT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND, SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE FREDERICKSBURG AND GORDONSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY OF VIRGINIA. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN, FREE OF U. S. GOVERNMENT TAX.

The road is sixty-two miles long, and forms the SHORTEST CONNECTING LINK in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest, and West to the Pacific Ocean.

It passes through a rich country, *the local trade of which is more than enough to support it*, and as it has three important feeders at each end, its through trade will be heavy and remunerative.

Maps and pamphlets furnished, which explain satisfactorily every question that can possibly be raised by a party seeking a safe and profitable investment.

The mortgage is limited to $16,000 per mile of completed and equipped road, and the Security IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

A limited number of the Bonds are offered at 92½, and interest from November 1, in currency, and at this price are the CHEAPEST GOLD INTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES IN THE MARKET.

SAMUEL WORK, Banker,
2 1 thsmtf No. 25 South THIRD Street.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on Commission a Specialty.

Philadelphia house connected by telegraphic with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. [12

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 1 26tf

CITY WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.

NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

FINANCIAL.

PACIFIC RAILROAD

(OF MISSOURI)

Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

We offer for sale the small remaining unsold portion of the FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD LOAN of $7,000,000 of the above road. Four millions of the issue have been sold to investors in Germany, and $2,500,000 in this country. The road runs from St. Louis, 283 miles, across the State of Missouri, to the Kansas State Line; there connecting with roads extending over four hundred miles further west. The gross earnings of the road for the year ending Feb. 28, 1869, were.....$3,977,330
Operating expenses..... 1,989,056
Net earnings.....$1,148,334

The interest on the entire loan is $420,000 in gold.

The Trustees under the mortgage are U. A. MURDOCK, President Continental National Bank; JAMES PUNNETT, President Bank of America, and LUTHER C. CLARK, of CLARK, DODGE & CO.

The gross earnings per mile for the past year were about $11,000, and are gaining steadily.

The road is finished, has no complications with other Pacific Roads, and its earnings per mile are more than nearly any Western road. The Bonds are as safe as any in the market.

Price 90 and accrued interest in currency. Coupons payable February and August. Principal matures in 1888.

The coupons are free from Government tax, which is paid by the company.

Bonds can be registered at the Bank of America.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,

NEW YORK.

This loan was all sold in 1868 and 1869, except $500,000, retained by the company to pay off an old mortgage (the Dresden mortgage), at prices ranging from 85 to par and interest.

Owing to the present low price of all other railroad bonds, as well as gold, the price has been reduced to 90 and interest, at which we offer a limited amount.

The earnings of the road for the month of January, 1870, show a handsome increase over the same period last year.

We consider these Bonds a first-class and entirely reliable investment, being a First Mortgage on a Finished Railroad, running through the centre of the State of Missouri, and now earning more than double the interest on its debt.

Government Bonds received in exchange at market rates.

For further particulars apply to

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 35 South THIRD Street,

2 17 3tsp PHILADELPHIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

FOR SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter alone holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Robins, Benjamin B. Comegys,
Lewis R. Ashhurst, Augustus Heaton,
J. Livingston Erringer, F. Ratchford Starr,
R. P. McCullagh, Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
Edwin M. Lewis, Edward Y. Townsend,
James L. Claghorn, John D. Taylor,
Hon. Wm. A. Porter.

OFFICERS.

President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary and Treasurer—R. P. MCCULLAGH.
Solicitor—RICHARD L. ASHHURST. 2 1 mth 6m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS DESIRING THE BEST Publications, send to J. C. GARRIGUES & CO., at the Sabbath School Emporium, 938 ARCH Street. 12 14 tuthsa

JUST ISSUED,

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE

FOR MARCH,

WITH THREE FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS.

CONTENTS.

I. THE VICAR OF BULLHAMPTON. A Novel. Part IX. By Anthony Trollope.
II. "GIVE ME A PIN AND I'LL SHOW YOU A SHOW!" By Prof J. D. Bruns.
III. JIM LANE. A Biographical Sketch.
IV. THE COMING REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND. By Arthur Pember.
V. THE RANGER OF NAHANT. A Tale.
VI. DREAMS.
VII. VILLA INOUSSALTPETRE. By J. Franklin Fitts.
VIII. MARBLE FAUN-ING. A Tale. By Annie L. Macgregor.
IX. THE VAUDOUX IN ST. DOMINGO. By H. Haigneye.
X. CONCERNING SHELLEY. By Miss H. Pierson.
XI. TO-DAY. A Poem. By Prof. Henry Hartshorne.
XII. ERRORS OF THE PRESS. By Gen. James Grant Wilson.
XIII. THE FORGER'S BRIDE. A Tale. By Rose Terry.
XIV. GOVERNMENT AND THE GOLD PREMIUM. By Hon. Amasa Walker.
XV. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP.
XVI. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

For sale at all the Book and News Stores.

TERMS.—Yearly subscription, $4. Single number, 35 cents.

CLUB RATES.—Two copies, $7; Five copies, $16; Ten copies, $30. Lippincott's Magazine, with Sunday Magazine, $6 50; with Good Words for the Young, $5 50; with Good Words, $5 75.

SPECIMEN NUMBER, with Premium List, sent to any address on the receipt of Twenty-five cents. Address

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
2 17 thstu2t Nos. 715 and 717 MARKET St., Philada.

AUCTION SALES.

[Received too late for Classification.]

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

CARD.—We wish to call particular attention to our sale to be held to-morrow at No. 1110 Chesnut street, as the catalogue comprises an extra large assortment of Furniture of every description.

Also, the ENTIRE FURNITURE of a private dwelling.

Also, the ENTIRE STOCK OF A CITY CABINET-MAKER.

Also, 10 SUITS OF NEW COTTAGE FURNITURE.

Also, 2 upright show-cases, silver mounted; several counters and shelving; office table; large water tubs, etc.

Also, 4 Rosewood Pianos and 2 Parlor Organs, etc. it

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by

WILLIAM H. WISTAR,

lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & BOULTON.

No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HEATING BY

STEAM OR HOT WATER.

PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.

LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 11 23 3mSp

The "Quarterly Review" and Mrs. Beecher Stowe.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

With remarkable promptness the *Quarterly Review* has replied to Mrs. Beecher Stowe's "Lady Byron Vindicated." Some thirty pages of the number just issued are devoted to further consideration of what is called "The Byron Mystery." At the same time the *Review* states that it recognizes no absolute necessity for rejoinder or reply; but it desires to remedy any want of completeness in its former article, owing to unavoidable causes; and it is now in a condition to explain fully the circumstances under which Lady Byron's letters of January and February, 1816, were written to Mrs. Leigh. Further, it is stated that these letters were received from legitimate sources, and were authenticated by the Earl of Chichester, Lord William Godolphin Osborne, and Mr. George Leigh, the only surviving son of Colonel and Mrs. Leigh.

While Mrs. Stowe has undertaken, or become involved in, the threefold task of strengthening, as best she may, her charge against Lord Byron, of vindicating Lady Byron's complicity in that charge, and of extenuating her own conduct in dragging the whole noisome matter into public notice, the function of the reviewer is of a simpler nature. He concerns himself simply with a defense of Lord Byron—with a cumulation of evidence in support of that defense. He is not interested in framing any theory which, on the ground of hallucination or otherwise, may supply an apology for Lady Byron's conduct; it is not for him to reconcile or account for discrepancies or inconsistencies in her career; still less has he to study Mrs. Stowe's proceedings. He has but to defend Lord Byron; and if in so doing to the best of his power, and fortified by such proofs as he can command, he damages others or diminishes esteemed reputations, *that* is not his affair.

The reviewer, however, is prepared to allow Mrs. Stowe "the full benefit of her delusions so far as her general character for veracity (not accuracy) is concerned," while he wholly declines to give her the credit she claims on account of disinterested motives and elevated objects. He quotes Bacon's remark, that "there is no magnifying glass like a prejudicate opinion," and proceeds to regard Mrs. Stowe as one of those persons whose intellectual vision is so clouded with prejudice that they see everything through a distorting medium. Thus she was led to read "The Dream," and to insist that its heroine was not Mary Chaworth, but Mrs. Leigh; and thus she misinterpreted the solitary piece of documentary evidence she could appeal to in confirmation of her story; the paper handed to her by Lady Byron, containing a brief memorandum of the charge, "with the dates affixed," and which paper Mrs. Stowe took with her to London to peruse and consider. Here we quote the reviewer's own words:—

"She returned it to Lady Byron; we have read it, and we positively assert that it contains not a syllable from which any sane person without a 'prejudicate' opinion could collect that Lady Byron ever made the change in question, or any charge involving crime at any time. It simply confirms some of the preliminary and incidental details of the story."

It is open to Mrs. Stowe to rejoin, however, that she read the memorandum, as it was intended to be read, by the light of Lady Byron's spoken narrative.

The persons most about Lady Byron during the worst period, the last two months, of her cohabitation with her husband, were Mrs. Leigh, Mrs. Clermont, and Captain (afterwards Lord) Byron; and with Mrs. Leigh and Captain Byron she took counsel touching her every step until she quitted her husband's house, and committed regularly her every cause of complaint to them, to Mrs. Clermont, and to another female friend. Her principal confidant throughout was Mrs. Leigh, however, who kept her minutely informed of the state of things in Piccadilly after her departure, using at the same time all her influence to prevent matters from coming to extremity. "This explains," says the *Quarterly*, "why Lady Byron wrote in such passionate terms of gratitude and confidence to Mrs. Leigh, and why the child was christened Augusta Ada." To the objection that the letters published in the *Quarterly* were fragmentary, the reviewer replies, "four of them are entire, and correspondence to fill a moderate volume, all tending to the same conclusion, has been preserved." Further letters are then given.

Lady Byron's confinement took place on the 10th of December, 1815; and though Lady Noel had been expected in town, it does not appear that she was present at the time, and it is probable that Mrs. Clermont was despatched from Kirkby in her stead. The new letters adduced are not all dated, but would seem to have been written between the 6th of November and the 10th of December. Mrs. Leigh is in all addressed by Lady Byron in terms of extreme affection. There is an execution in Piccadilly, and Byron's state of excitement from this and other causes appears intense. Lady Byron writes to her sister-in-law:—

"God knows what I suffered yesterday, and am suffering from B.'s distraction, which is of the very worst kind. He leaves the house, telling me he will abandon himself to every sort of desperation—speaks to me only to upbraid me with having married him when he wished not, and says he is therefore acquitted of all principle towards me, and I must consider myself only to be answerable for the vicious courses to which his despair will drive him and is driving him. The going out of the house and the drinking are the most fatal. He was really quite frantic yesterday; said he did not care for any consequences to me, and it seemed impossible to tell if his feelings towards you or me were the most completely reversed; for, as I have told you, he loves or hates us together. God knows what he will do. I find in a religious trust the only comfort and peace I can experience. Things never were so serious. I don't mean the circumstances, for they must mend; but his feelings. You shall hear again to-morrow, but I hope for no better. * * * Don't be unhappy about me, and perhaps you will see less cause than I do to be so about him.

"I have awaited to the last in the hope of some change; but it is incurable pride and madness. O Augusta, will it ever change for me? I scarcely know what I say; though I have been making the best of things till yesterday, when self-deception became impossible. I have thought that since last Saturday (on which night he sat drinking with Kinnaird's party till half-past 4 in the morning) his head has never been right, and he will add, I fear, more and more to the cause.

"B—— relented last night—for he returned earlier from the play, and I took the opportunity of attacking him, which I had scarcely had before, as he had never been in my company throughout the day for much more than an hour. He was kind to me again, but still rather odd. However, I am very thankful, after the fit of despair imparted to you—cruelly I fear. He does not think I know the circumstances of our unwelcome guest. I wish George B——, or some man friend of common sense, were in the way to laugh B—— out of his excessive horror on this subject, which he seems to regard as if no mortal had ever experienced anything so shocking, and we can do less, because he thinks that women don't enter into these sublime grievances. They are quite the subject of his romance at present.

"I say so little to you of your own concerns because I cannot speak very freely on paper, but there are none on which I think more, or wish more to talk to you. I must tell you that you are 'Augusta' again to B——, for during the paroxysm you were 'Mrs. Leigh,' and I expected you would soon be 'The Honorable ——.' I ought to have laughed at this, but I took it as another misery, fancying that I was in some way the cause of such an alteration. And now for my peace and comfort, dearest A——, let me express my earnest desire that, whatever you may see or hear towards me, you will never think it an act of friendship for me to risk B——'s displeasure. I suspect you of any disinterested policy of this kind. But in the first place I should be more grieved if he and you were to differ, and in the second (which may have more weight with you) I don't think it would do me any good to have my part taken. So remember."

In a later letter she writes:—

"My head is better, and I wish to make a few observations respecting the nature of my greatest fears for B——, and I think I daily understand the case better. His misfortune is an habitual passion for *excitement*, which is always found in ardent temperaments, where the pursuits are not in some degree organized. It is the *ennui* of a monotonous existence that drives the best-hearted people of this description to the most dangerous paths, and makes them often seem to act from bad motives, when in fact they are only flying from internal suffering by external stimulus. The love of tormenting arises chiefly from this source. Drinking, gaming, etc., are all of the same origin. How far it may depend on body or mind, it is difficult to ascertain. I am inclined to think that a vitiated stomach, particularly if arising from habits of excess, is a chief cause of the sensation of *ennui*, and that change of scene, air, and exercise are more efficient to its removal than any efforts of reason. As for seeking a cure in worldly dissipation, it is adding to the evil, and for that reason I so much dread B——'s entering into the pursuits of fashion, whose votaries are always the victims of this misery in the intervals of their mischief-making operations. At the same time, I would have his mind diverted from itself by every possible means that would not lead to the accession of the disease; and, so far from considering my own tastes, I would court Lady ——'s society for him, or anything in this world, to arrest its fatal course. I know in what it must end, if it increases; and with such apprehensions, will you wonder if I am sometimes almost heart-broken before my time? My dear, dear A——, do give me any opinion of yours on this, and don't mistrust your own judgment; I will not blindly adopt it. Such were my aching reflections last night."

After these letters followed one dated 4th of January, addressed by Lady Byron to her aunt Lady Melbourne, in which occur the words, "My confinement has been rendered so comfortable by Mrs. Leigh's kindness and attention, which I can never forget," etc. On the 15th of January Lady Byron left London for Kirkby, writing on the 16th the now famous "Dear Duck" letter. (It is to be noted that, according to her own statement of 1830, she had on the 8th, with the concurrence of his family, consulted Dr. Baillie regarding her husband's supposed insanity, and that on the 17th Lady Noel wrote inviting him to Kirkby.) On the 3d of February she wrote the letter beginning "My dearest Augusta:—You are desired by your brother to ask if my father has acted with my concurrence in proposing a separation. He has, etc. etc." (already published in the *Quarterly*); and on the 7th she thus addressed her husband:—

"Kirkby, 7th February, 1816.—If I had not written to Mrs. Leigh what I deemed a sufficient answer to the statements of your first letter, I should have deferred the still more painful task of addressing yourself. Your second letter, received yesterday, seems to require from me this mention. I am surprised at the manner in which that letter was delivered to me, since my correspondence, as well as my determination, is free. I have, indeed, placed myself under the protection of my parents; but I act on my own conviction, independently, as they do on theirs.

"You know what I have suffered, and would have sacrificed, to avoid this extremity, and the strong proofs of duty and attachment I have given by a persevering endurance of the most trying inflictions. After seriously and dispassionately reviewing the misery that I have experienced, almost without interval, from the day of my marriage, I have finally determined on the measure of a separation, which my father was authorized to communicate to you, and to carry it into effect. It is, unhappily, your disposition to consider what you *have* as worthless, what you have *lost* as invaluable. But remember that you declared yourself *most miserable* when I was yours. Every expression of feeling, sincerely as it might be made, would here be misplaced.

"A. I. BYRON."

On the 21th she wrote again to Mrs. Leigh:—

"24th February, 1816.—My dearest Augusta:—Indeed I do not mistake you, and know the kindness of your motives, even when my opinions differ most from yours. You are bewildered by misery; and, unhappy as I am, I think at this moment I am more capable of judging than you are. Yet self-confidence is not usually one of my errors. I give the fullest consideration to all you represent, and willing as I am to view things in another light, my opinion never varies—the world will, of course, suppose me to have considered my own interest only, which the situation would certainly have justified me in doing, but in addition I have the most perfect conviction that I do not sacrifice one single consideration of the happiness of others. My resolution is, therefore, such, that if my father and mother were to implore me by every duty to *them* to return to my husband, I *would not*. I observe in your letter a fluctuation between your own opinion and the impressions given by others. And I should attribute to the latter what you say of *his* duty to the child being to resist a separation—this I cannot understand, particularly as no conditions on that subject have been mentioned. You seem to forget that we have given every possible opportunity of an amicable arrangement, so far from forcing him to legal proceedings. Of these I am well informed, and have means of success of which your are ignorant. Afflicting as such measures must be to me, I must, and will, pursue them if I cannot otherwise obtain full security. In answer to your question, I left London impressed with the idea of a fatal disease, and an insanity that might admit control. Both these were, as you know, proved unfounded when Mr. Lettsom had personal oportunities of judging. In that case I had foreseen this as the only course I could pursue, and I did not dissemble to give my opinion on the subject.

"Yours most affectionately,

"A. I. BYRON."

It is admitted that early in 1816 a report of a guilty connection between the brother and sister had got into circulation—as, indeed, had every variety of calumny that could be anyhow grafted upon the case. A friend of Mrs. Leigh's addressed Lady Byron upon the subject, and obtained this reply:—

"MIVART'S HOTEL, 20th February, 1816.—My dear Mrs. Villiers:—I consider your letter as a very kind proof of the justice you do to my feelings, which are by no means so absorbed in my own distress as to forget those of others, who, perhaps, suffer still more. I deeply regret the reports which have been circulated relative to the cause of the separation between Lord B. and myself, and none can occasion me more sorrow than that which you mention as reflecting on Mrs. Leigh's character; but, as I can positively assert that *not one* of the many reports now current have been sanctioned or encouraged by me, my family or my friends, I cannot consider myself in any degree responsible for them.

"During my residence under the same roof with Mrs. Leigh, all my friends have heard me express the most grateful and affectionate sense of her good offices towards me; and before I left the house, I wrote of her, and spoke of her, in those terms to every one who was intimate with me.

"In the present state of circumstances, you must be aware that a publication of the real grounds of difference between Lord B. and myself would be extremely improper, and in conformity with the advice I have received, I must abstain from any further disclosure. It is very painful to me to be obliged, in consequence, to appear less confidential than I wish towards you. I have been with my father ever since I came to town, of course, wishing to be as unobserved as possible; and it is insisted upon by my legal advisers that I shall have no communication with Piccadilly. I must ask free indulgence for this answer. You do not know the *extreme* perplexities and miseries of my present circumstances, or I should feel secure of it. At least, believe me, my dear Mrs. Villiers, yours, most truly,

"A. I. BYRON.

"The Honorable Mrs. Villiers."

In the spring of 1830—fourteen years after the separation of husband and wife—Lady Byron and Mrs. Leigh quarrelled about money matters, it is believed; "Mrs. Leigh," says the reviewer, "taking the initiative by declining all further intimacy with Lady Byron."

In regard to Medora Leigh, the reviewer states that Lady Byron, "having known all about this unhappy girl for ten years without making any effort for reclaiming her, suddenly sent for her in the autumn of 1840, brought her to Paris, and there, or at Fontainebleau, told her the revolting story of her alleged paternity." In 1843 she took measures for establishing Medora Leigh abroad. "The paragraph that has been going the round of the papers stating that her story was received by everybody as true is a sheer invention of the writer." Lady Byron did not forgive Medora Leigh's relapse into fraily. She died in 1847.

The *Review* points out the discrepancy in Mrs. Stowe's statements as to Lady Byron's "friends, trustees, and family." In the "Vindication" she defends herself from blame for speaking without reference to these by asking, "How was I to know that any of them were living?" ten years having elapsed since she had had any intercourse with England. Yet in the "True Story" Mrs. Stowe had indulged in this mandlin bit of flattery:—"To the children left by her daughter Lady Byron ministered with the faithfulness of a guardian angel; and it is owing to her influence that those who yet remain are some of the best and noblest of mankind."

Mrs. Stowe's admission that before Lady Byron's disclosure to her she had heard the same story from Mrs. —— (supposed to be Mrs. Jameson) is commented upon. Her first statement induced a belief that until Lady Byron spoke the subject was quite new to her. Further, the reviewer lands Mrs. Stowe in a dilemma. Her conjectures are contradictory. She submits, first, that Lady Byron might have made allowance for Mrs. Leigh on the ground of her being a weak woman under her brother's control—"a precious apology for such a crime!" But if Mrs. Leigh was a weak woman, why did Lady Byron lean upon and confide in her, and beg her to stay on with her brother? Secondly, that Mrs. Leigh was a strong-minded woman, and persuaded Lady Byron that matters had not gone beyond insane attempts which she had resisted, and that she alone could control his insanity. "But," says the *Review*, "after what Lady Byron had seen and Lord Byron had justified, after the revelation had come in a way that left no kind of doubt, such an appeal to credulity by Mrs. Leigh would be preposterous. Besides, Lady Byron's letters show that she did not think his sister capable of controlling him."

In reply to Mrs. Stowe's suggestion that any wife placed as she supposes Lady Byron to have been placed would have done as she did, the reviewer observes:—

"We, in our turn, fearlessly ask any wife, except one of Mr. Hepworth Dixon's spiritual wives:—'Supposing your husband and sister were involved together in an infamous crime, would you leave them together when you separated from your husband on that ground? Would you write entreating her stay with him? Would you have carried your infant daughter to the font to be christened after her? Would you have gone on living with her in the closest intimacy? Would you have expatiated on her virtues to your friends, and employed her as your recognized medium of communication with her paramour?'"

Finally, Mrs. Stowe's allegation that the reference in Byron's letters to Moore (of the 2d of February, 1818) of an illegitimate child, born before Ada and Allegra, points to the "child of sin," is met by pointing out the lines "To my Son," written in 1807, and a stanza in "Don Juan" bearing upon the matter. There is no positive proof on either side; but is it fair for Mrs. Stowe to ignore altogether the presumptive evidence that some years before his marriage Lord Byron was the parent of a child, to whom his letter was applicable quite as much, at any rate, as to the supposed offspring of incest?

"She has canonized the sinner, intending to deify the saint," says the reviewer, bidding her farewell. The epigram has its justice. The *Quarterly* has at least fortified the defense of Lord Byron. The "Vindication"—as our readers learned by the assistance of the book telegraphed to us as soon as it appeared in America—does little more than reiterate, with fresh acrimony and increased vehemence, the charge against the poet. Between the accusation and the defense it is probable that a certain gap will always exist. This gap, however, has greatly narrowed in the course of the controversy, and the decision of public opinion cannot be doubted. With something of the pulpit excitation and mingling of sanctimoniousness with savageness that characterize her manner, Mrs. Stowe now refers the question for adjudication at the day of doom. She *then* expects—to speak colloquially—that Lord Byron will be properly "served out," and seems to rejoice in the prospect with something of old Sir David Lindsay's notion of the pleasure that will be afforded to those in Heaven by the spectacle of the sufferings of the damned:—

They sall rejoris to see the great dolour
Of dampnit folks in Hell, and their torment,
Because of God it is the juste jugement.

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372'13

CAPITAL.....$400,000'00
ACCRUED SURPLUS.....1,083,528'70
PREMIUMS.....1,193,843'43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788'12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27 6

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, John F. Smith, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Keesler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Evorman, Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 29 5

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 25 6

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000'00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750'00
50,000 United States Six per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000'00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,250'00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925'00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000'00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450'00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625'00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000'00
50,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000'00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270'00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000'00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900'00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500'00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900'00
$1,231,400 Par. Cost, $1,215,622'27.	Market value, $1,255,270'00
Real Estate	36,000'00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700'75
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,027'98
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740'20
Cash in Bank	$168,318'88
Cash in Drawer	972'26
	169,291'14
	$1,852,160'04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, James Traquair, Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William C. Houston, Samuel E. Stokes, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.

CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Thomas T. Tasker, Charles Spencer, John A. Wright, Arthur G. Coffin, John M. Maris, William Divine, S. Morris Wain, John B. McCreary, J. B. Lippincott, James Long, James Hunter, R. H. Worne.

Organized April, 1868. 375 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.
All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.
Special advantages offered to Clergymen.
A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16 6

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL	$500,000'00
ASSETS	2,783,581'00
Losses paid since Organization	25,000,000'00
Receipts of Premium, '69	1,991,827'45
Interest from investments, 1869	114,626'74
	$2,106,454'19
Losses paid, 1869, Jan. 1, 1870	1,039,386'84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450'00
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846'00
Railroad, Bank, and Canal Stocks	55,708'00
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620'00
Loans on Collateral Security	33,558'00
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	231,944'00
Accrued Interest	30,257'00
Premiums in course of transmission	85,196'00
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900'00
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000'00
	$2,783,581'00

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, Geo. L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, Louis C. Madeira, Chas. W. Cushman, Clement A. Griscom, William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-Pres't.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 2 10 6

GREAT WESTERN
Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.

EDWIN E. SIMPSON, MANAGER,

No. 512 WALNUT St., Philada.

All the good, equitable and liberal features of the best Life Insurance Companies are guaranteed to the policy holders of this Company. [1 22 stuth2m

Liberal arrangements made with competent agents.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$200,000'00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870.....$524,365'15

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benj. T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, Wm. G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 46 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. R. HERRING

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS, OYSTERS AND TERRAPINS.
Stabler's Extra Canned CORN.
" " " PEAS.
" " " PEACHES.
Maryland Canned TOMATOES.
Extra Canned ASPARAGUS. 2 25

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 10, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2⅞ by 4¼ inches, of white paper.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5½ inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¼ by 5½ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3¼ by 5½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3½ by 6½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3⅝ by 8⅝ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4½ by 9⅝ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,
6½ by 9½ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail or delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. THE USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—

No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).
No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars) —4,150,000.
No. 4. Full letter size—67,367,500.
No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars' —343,500.
No. 6. Extra letter size—4,204,500.
No. 7. Official size—604,650.
No. 8. Extra official size—1700.
Wrappers—3,595,250.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 11 eodtM1 Postmaster General.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4 6

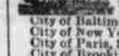
M. MARSHALL,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.
10 21 thstu6m

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.,
OILS
No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, and Nose, Sore Legs, and Sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 3 S. ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market streets.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Great Reduction of Rates.
On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 2 cents per foot, or ½ cent per gallon, ship's option.
JOHN F. OHL,
No. 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. etc. 2 26



FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Baltimore, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 8 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Feb. 26, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, March 5, 8 A. M.
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 8, at 10 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N.

THE MARCH MAGAZINES.

"OLD AND NEW."

The March number of *Old and New* has the following list of articles:—

"Old and New," by the editor; "Revelation," by Henry James; "She Writes" (chapters i and ii); "What a Young Man Needs in College," by President George M. Steele; "In Search of a Climate;" "Sonnet," by Paul H. Hayne, Georgia; "Religion in Schools," by A. D. Mayo; "Paul Tracey, Artist," by Julia C. R. Dorr; "The Distant Hills," by R. S. P.; "The Algonkin 'Manit' or 'Manitou,'" by J. H. Trumbull; "Nature and the Great Railroad" (ii, with cuts), by William T. Brigham; "The March of Empire," by J. K. Hosmer; "Biding," by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney; "Things New and Old," by Washington Gladden; "England's New Colony;" "La Musica Trionfante," by T. W. Parsons; "The School Men and their Bureau," by Sidney Andrews; "Ten Times One is Ten" (chapters iv and v), by Fred. Ingham; "Sympathy;" "The Examiner;" "Record of Progress."

From the paper entitled "What a Young Man Needs at College," by Professor Steele, of Lawrence University, Wisconsin, we quote as follows:—

First a good body is wanted. After all that has been said there are comparatively few who realize, to its full extent, the dependence of the soul for its real effectiveness on physical health. It is not merely that the body is the instrument of the mind and so must be in tolerable repair, in order to the profitable activity of the latter; though this is a great and important consideration, fully equal to all that has been estimated concerning it. But also the body itself somehow has a greater agency in its effect, both on the mind and on some of the objects of the mind's action, than it has, in any case, received credit for. It is only on this supposition the effect of some of our popular orators can be accounted for. Even such men as Whitefield, and Spurgeon, and Beecher, however much of their efficiency may be owing to their lofty spirituality and intense earnestness, certainly are indebted far less to intellectual superiority than to perfection of physical vigor and the happy balance of the physical powers. It may be doubted whether this muscular energy is not quite as indispensable a requisite in the intellectual work of the world as in its manual employments.

One of the great and hitherto invincible fallacies of our civilization, working immense mischief, is the theory and practice of selecting the constitutionally feeble-bodied members of the family, or those who have suffered from disease or accident, which has diminished the bodily strength, as fit subjects for a liberal education and the most intellectual employments. Say the parents and friends, and the community generally, "These children will be good for nothing else—they cannot work—they must be educated." Thus the refuse of the community is set apart for the highest and most important uses. Probably it would not be best that the opposite theory should exclusively prevail; but, even so, we should gain incalculably in the intellectual, and probably not lose so very much in the manual, force of the world. To say nothing of the exhausting character of the pressure of a sickly body on a soul which ought to be supported by the body instead of furnishing a support for it, how much mightier is the influence of the mind when transmitted through a healthy muscular and nervous system!

Surely, then, instead of its being a reason why a young man should not go to college, because he is strong and robust of body, that is the very reason why he should go—it is the very thing he needs—better than money, or genius, or almost anything else, except common sense, and that he is far more likely to have if he first have the other.

No doubt one reason why a large class of young men are deterred from a college course, is that such a course is associated in their minds with delicate constitutions and feeble, unenduring bodies. If more of our hearty, rugged boys, full of animal spirits, were in our colleges, it would become more customary than now to engage in out-of-door sports, and there would be less need of reiterated extortion to good students to take exercise. As it is, college students are divided into two classes—those who devote too much time to the cultivation of the mind, and those who give themselves too much to the cultivation of the muscles. If it should become the custom for the healthiest boys to go to college, the best scholars would find enough of natural impulse to seek the open air, and at the same time sufficient inclination to study, so that there would be a natural limit fixed to excess in either direction, while the influence thus exerted would draw the extremes to a healthy mean. Thus, and thus only, should we have the *mens sana in sano corpore*.

In the second place, he needs a correct theory of the scholastic life. I do not mean an absolutely infallible theory; that, probably, he will not get. There is a variety of opinions entertained on this subject by wise men, and it is not likely that the best will be accepted by all. Yet there are certain principles which are adopted by those best qualified to judge, and which commend themselves to the common sense of all. That a student needs some regular plan is obvious. A poor course of study is much better than none. F. W. Robertson, in one of his letters written not many years after leaving Oxford, lamenting his desultory style of culture, says:—"I now feel that I was utterly, mournfully, irreparably wrong. * * * * Now I would give £200 a year to have read on a bad plan chosen for me, but steadily."

All profitable plans of scholarly culture, with whatever variable elements, have this constant quality, namely, that there must be such a range and diversity of study as will serve to the development, discipline, and information of all the powers of the soul. What we seek, or ought to seek, is the greatest possible amount of power consistent with a well-balanced and systematical manhood. There may be a great difference of opinion as to the kind and proportion of studies best adapted to this end. But evidently the worst curriculum likely to be accepted in any institution would be immeasurably superior to the random, impulsive following of one's untaught inclinations and preferences, or the hesitating, undecided plan of a mere novice. How much more profitable it is than the method viciously called practical, requires no extraordinary wisdom to discern. True, a practical education is what a young man needs, and no other is worth talking about; but how preposterous to call that system which gives "a complete business education in six months," or that fragmentary, one-sided, and narrow plan of study, which makes mere engineers, chemists, entomologists, or even ministers, doctors, and lawyers, practical, while that which makes men and furnishes a broad basis and generous competence of power, is thought to be something the opposite of practical!

No doubt the very best of the courses of study now in use may be profitably modified. The methods of study, too, are in rapid process of improvement, and there is yet much advancement to be made ere we approximate perfection. Let it be freely conceded that till a comparatively recent date, and perhaps too largely up to the present time, we have been somewhat unnatural in our habits both of teaching and study, especially in that we have not enough regarded the common-sense, nor kept in line with the spontaneous and intuitive action of the mind. But because we have not all possible wisdom, are we to abandon the accumulations of the ages and begin *de novo* to learn everything over again? Would it be sensible for a semi-civilized nation to go back to barbarism because their attainments fall short of the full enlightenment of a more advanced race? Yet this is precisely the plan recommended by some of our would-be educational philosophers.

The student, then, needs to come under the dominion of some theory of the scholastic life which is the result of the experience and observation of scholars, not for a series of years merely, but for a series of generations; and not to abandon it hastily for a plausible but never tested fancy of a few visionary persons. Let this better notion be more generally disseminated among our young people in American, and we shall have less of the superficial and the unscholarly specialism, and less aversion to what is obviously the most natural, the most satisfactory, and most enjoyable course of training.

Another essential thing is a high moral purpose. It needs no labored argument to prove that the proper ends of human action are moral. The mightiest inspirations are those of a religious character, and the grandest motives impelling to human action are found in Christianity. Evidently, too, this requires of us the fullest development of all our faculties and their largest culture. None of us at present can begin to comprehend the wealth of power, and wisdom, and greatness—the mighty volume of being which God has made possible to every soul. Here, too, there are measureless resources for the satisfaction of every want and every requirement of our being. To neglect these germs of infinite growth, and squander the treasures furnished forth for their uses, is to trample under foot the richest gifts of God, and to hold in contempt the grandest opportunities conceivable to mortals.

The great end to be arrived at by the student, and his great need, is to get control of all the spiritual forces which belong to him, and to hold them to the great purposes for which they were created. It is not enough that he keep his appetites from making him a brute, or his passions from making him a savage or a demon, or his other propensities from making him a good-for-nothing man of the world, or his selfishness a monster from which all goodness revolts; but his volition must have in it a positive quality, calling into action all those God-inspired forces which without this authoritative summons would slumber ingloriously.

It is not designed to recommend the artificial and superficial system of ethics practically adopted by a large class of the community. Much that goes by the name of virtue is only a thin veneering, having reference to nothing beyond social respectability or a reputation suited to the exigencies of business or popular policy. It comes from no inward principle, and has no more of real character in it than has the coat of a Broadway dandy. The morality which is essential to great things grows out of a profound conviction of our accountability, quickened and inspired by the Divine love acting upon the very springs of our being.

To the lack of this moral purpose is in great part owing the aversion to high scholarly culture on the part of so many, and of the inefficient and partial scholarship on the part of others, which characterizes our communities. Selfishness is ever short-sighted, and sometimes stone-blind. It is nearly certain to defeat its own ends by narrowing existence down to the earthly life, to immediate and transient enjoyment. A profound moral motive is the only one that consists with the nature and grand vocation of man. Any lower incentive is likely to fail at some point far short of the true goal of the highest development of the soul's power. It lacks the force to carry some through any part of the self-denying discipline implied in the higher academic course; it is the occasion of failure to others before their course is completed; while it permits still others to go forth with a kind of scholarly repute, but with almost no fitness for a scholar's work. This deplorable defect has also much to do with the flimsy schemes of education to which I have alluded, and which only seek to qualify a man for "getting a living"—as if a mere living, even a good living, were anything worth having at all. It degrades man to the condition of an oyster or a polyp when he is entitled to the companionship of angels, the heirship of all things, and to the unspeakable eternal joys of glorified existence. Whatever else a young man needs at college, he needs this high moral purpose, not only that he may aim at the best and the only proper things, but that he may accomplish the things at which he aims.

These seem to me to be the main essentials for a student. With these and what is implied in them, together with the qualities requisite to any kind of success anywhere, he will succeed in this grand enterprise, and in all those to which it freely opens the way.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

REMOVAL.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.

HAVE REMOVED FROM

No. 629 CHESNUT Street

TO

No. 807 CHESNUT St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes

(WITH DRY FILLING.)

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & CO., New Orleans. 4 9tf

J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE

NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

3 31 A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n..10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:50	P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25	P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:30 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 22 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:20 and 8:16 A. M., 1:20, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:16 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:20 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:25 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2:30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2:25 P. M. train will leave at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, 11 1 President and General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.
ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO
NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

721 CHESNUT Street, Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON, Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.
1 27 tf

BLANK BOOKS.

Important to Book-keepers.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE

"CATCH-WORD"

LEDGER INDEX.

(COPYRIGHT SECURED).

Book-keepers and all others having to use an Index will find this a very valuable book.

By using the "Catch-word" Index, it will not only save time and eyesight, but the finding of a name quickly is a mathematical certainty.

You are invited to call and examine it.

PUBLISHED BY

JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers,

No. 27 South SEVENTH St.

12 23 thstuxm PHILADELPHIA.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, & public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMSON, 11 23 s 6m No. 249 N. SECOND Street.

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET, ELEVE DE PARIS,

FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING, On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.

No. 249 S. NINTH Street, 9 1 Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:20, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:20 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:20 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A.M. and 12:45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:25 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:20 A. M., and 2:00 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:25 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 5:20 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:30 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:35 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7:30 A. M. and 5:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $32 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:20 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER, 4 10 6 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9:25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	6:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	4:00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	3:30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	12:05 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Cerry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail... 3 00
At 9 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 5:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3½, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:35, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:20, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¼ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3½, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mopee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7½, 8:10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 2½, 5, 6¾, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.
Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGHAND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRA

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

"OUR" SUSAN.

Musical Hymeneals—A Grand Affair at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul This Morning—Mr. A. Kelleher and Miss Susan Galton Cast their Lot Together.

This morning the Roman Catholic Cathedral on Eighteenth street, above Race, was the scene of a fashionable and distinguished wedding, the parties interested being no other than our Philadelphia prima donna, Miss Susan Galton, and a member of her former operatic troupe, Mr. A. Kelleher.

The groom, Mr. Kelleher, is a native Englishman, who, probably drawn by the attractions of the woman who is now his bride, left his teacher's situation on the other side of the water, and followed her to this country. He made his first appearance last spring as a member of the Galton Opera Troupe, then performing at the Theatre Comique.

Miss Susan Galton, the bride, is the daughter of Mrs. Mary Pyne Galton, and the niece of Miss Louisa Pyne, who, as a member of the celebrated Pyne & Harrison English Opera Troupe which made its first appearance in this country in 1854, will be remembered by many of our readers. The father of Miss Louisa Pyne was a well-known singer, and a decided talent for music appears to run in the family. Miss Galton—or Mrs. Kelleher, as we must call her henceforth—was born in England, and is now about nineteen years of age. Her musical instincts were made manifest at a very early age, and it is said that, when but four year old, she made her first appearance in public as a pianist at a concert, and about a year later threw a critical audience into ecstacies by an admirable performance of the "Carnival of Venice." She received her first musical instruction from her mother, who had received a thorough training in Italy, and in later years was a pupil at Paris of Madame Ugaldi, a celebrated vocalist, for two years. Her musical education was completed by Signor Scirra, in London, and in December, 1865, she made her *debut* on the operatic stage at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, as "Amina" in *La Sonnambula*, being received with marked favor and great applause. Her first engagement was a very successful one, and on its termination she appeared at the Royal and the Haymarket, in comic opera. Then came a tour of the principal cities of England, Scotland, and Ireland, which was quite successful. In May, 1868, on her return with her company to London, she was engaged for the opening season at Wood's Museum, in New York, where she appeared in the following summer, and at the close of this engagement transferred her troupe successively to the New York Academy of Music, the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and the Theatre Comique, New York. Early in January, 1869, the company made their first appearance in Philadelphia at the Theatre Comique, on Seventh street, the opening performance being Levy's operetta of *Fanchette*. The charming little singer at once became a great favorite in this city, and week after week the house was filled by a select and enthusiastic audience. The class of pieces in which the company appeared was light and pleasing, but now and then it was varied by the production of a more ambitious piece like *Sonnambula*, and on one occasion Miss Galton, after appearing at the Theatre Comique in one opera, proceeded on the same evening to the Academy of Music, and played the *role* of "Arline" to an overwhelming and enthusiastic house, the other parts being sustained by the members of the old Richings troupe. For about a month Miss Galton sang at the Chesnut Street Theatre, and then, after another short engagement at the Theatre Comique, made a tour of the West and South, where she was received with marked favor. On Saturday evening last another engagement at the Chesnut Street Theatre, running through three weeks, was completed, and Miss Susan Galton took her leave of the stage, but, it is sincerely hoped, not forever.

As early as 8 o'clock this morning crowds of ladies and gentleman from the most respectable families of this city began to assemble in front of the Cathedral, the doors of which were still closed. At one time it was feared that the crowd would be so great as to seriously interfere with the pleasure of those most interested in the ceremony. On the doors being opened, however, it was found that the best of arrangements had been made. The front seats of the middle aisle had been reserved for the friends, and admittance to them could not be obtained without a card, the personal friends of the family being the only parties possessing this requisite. Though the crowd was great there was no difficulty in obtaining entrance to the building, it being of sufficient size to accommodate comfortably all who wished to attend.

A large police force was on hand to preserve order.

Previous to the arrival of the wedding party the organist of the Cathedral, Mr. Michael H. Cross, performed several fine selections on the organ, among which were a Grand March by Auber, "Hark! 'Tis the Marriage Bells," and Mendelssohn's "March from Athalia."

Prompt on the hour of half-past nine the carriages of the party arrived in front of the main entrance, and the bride and groom, attended by a bridesmaid and groomsman, walked up the middle aisle. On their entrance, the "Coronation March" from Meyerbeer's *Prophet* was performed. Somewhat of an excitement was noticeable on the arrival. All were anxious to catch a glimpse of the bride, and many persons, ladies included, did not consider it detrimental to their dignity to stand on the backs of pews and benches in pursuit of this laudable purpose.

The bride was attired in a steel-colored silk travelling dress and hat, with overskirt cut *en panier*. Her hair was worn flowing loosely down the back to the waist. She carried a bouquet of pure white flowers, ornamented with white lace. The bridesmaid, Miss Blanche Galton, a sister of the bride, was dressed in a white figured silk, black velvet sack, and white bonnet. Mr. Thomas Whiffin, a member of the Galton troupe, acted as groomsman. Both the gentlemen were in plain evening dress, light pants and dark coat. The bride was escorted to the chancel by Mr. Whiffin, Mr. Kelleher following with the bridesmaid.

The marriage service was performed by Rev. F. P. O'Neill, assisted by Mr. Morris, from the Seminary. The marriage solemnities proper were observed immediately on the entrance of the party, and occupied about ten minutes. These being completed, the bride and groom retired to the kneeling stalls which had been provided immediately in front of the chancel, when the nuptial mass was recited. During the progress of the mass, the regular choir of the Cathedral performed a solo and chorus, "Laudate Pueri Dominum," by Abbe Vogler, the solo part being sung by Miss Welsh. A solo and chorus of Hummel's, "Alma Virgo," was also given, and, after the elevation, "Veni Sancte," by Barnby.

On the completion of the Mass "Mendelssohn's Wedding March" was played by the organist, the bridal party proceeding down the aisle and re-entering their carriages at the door. They then proceeded to Petry's, at the corner of Broad and Walnut streets, where they remained for the space of about two hours, holding a private reception and receiving the congratulations of friends. After the reception the married couple took the train for New York, *en route* for Boston, where they propose to spend the honeymoon. The best wishes of all Philadelphia opera patrons go with them, and the universal desire is that the honeymoon may be both long and pleasant, not so long, however, as to prevent the little singer from again returning to our midst.

UNPRECEDENTED in the history of the canal traffic of this locality is the arrival this morning of several canal boats from the interior of the State, by way of the Schuylkill Canal, the tolls reaching about $80.

S. P. C. A.—A Jerseyman, named Thomas Simpkins, wholesale dealer in charcoal, was arrested at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets for driving a galled horse. Alderman Massey fined him ten dollars.

BROOMS.—Michael Craser is the name of a juvenile who will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon on the charge of stealing a dozen brooms from a store at Third and Arch streets.

FIGHTING THE FLAMES.

The "Union" Fire Extinguisher—Interesting Experiments.

A very large proportion of the destructive conflagrations that have annihilated thousands of dollars worth of property in this and other cities, could have been prevented if some certain and reliable apparatus for extinguishing flames had been at hand ready for use at their incipiency. Unfortunately, however, water is seldom to be had in sufficient quantity just at the time and in the place it is wanted, and even when it can be procured the damage done by it is so great as to leave but little choice between it and the flames. The combustible matter, too, that oftentimes feeds the flame is of such a nature that it is almost impossible to extinguish it with water if it once becomes fairly ignited. It is notorious, too, that private fire-extinguishing apparatus is seldom or never ready for use when it is wanted, or if in order, it is impossible to obtain for immediate use a sufficient supply of water. The great desideratum, therefore, is for some apparatus that will be at once cheap, portable, easy of operation, not liable to get out of order, always ready for use, and requiring but a small quantity of water. All of these qualities are combined in a most perfect manner in the "Union" Fire Extinguisher, some interesting experiments with which we witnessed yesterday, which demonstrated conclusively its efficiency. For the purposes of the test a small shanty of resinous boards was erected, and this was filled with the fragments of several tar barrels, arranged in such a manner as to allow the flames a first-rate opportunity to communicate with the entire mass of combustible material; and so that they would be exceedingly difficult to reach. The whole was then well filled in with shavings saturated with coal oil, so as to produce a fire of an exceedingly obstinate character. The experiment was made in the presence of a number of gentlemen connected with prominent insurance companies and the Philadelphia Fire Department, and it was admitted by all that the combustible pile prepared for the occasion would furnish a most complete and satisfactory test. When fire was applied only a few moments elapsed before the whole pile of tar-soaked wood was in a fierce blaze. It certainly looked like a very unpromising subject for Mr. Austin M. Green, the Superintendent of the "Union" Fire Extinguisher Company, to operate upon with the little machine only holding about six gallons of water that he now took upon his back. A thin stream was directed upon the flames, however, and in about one minute and a half the fire was nearly extinguished, amid the applause of the assembled multitude. It was found that some of the pieces of wood were slightly charred, but otherwise no damage was done, and the little pine shanty, against the roof and sides of which the flames a moment before had been beating fiercely, was absolutely uninjured. The fire was then permitted to burn up again, and the experiment was repeated several times until the contents of two extinguishers were exhausted. The method of charging the apparatus was then shown, and while this was being done the fire was again urged into a fierce blaze until the whole structure was enveloped in flame. The process of changing occupied a longer time than on ordinary occasions, owing to some of the materials not being at hand, but all was in readiness for action and the fire subdued within such a brief space that this demonstration of the efficiency of the apparatus was considered even more perfect than those that preceded it. These experiments convinced every one present that this extinguisher is all that is claimed for it, and that if kept in readiness in our hotels, factories, theatres, and private dwellings, a very large number of fires can be instantly checked.

The principle of this apparatus is the application of carbonic acid gas to the flames so as to smother them. To generate the gas the extinguisher is filled with water, into which about one pound of soda is thrown. A vial of sulphuric acid is then fixed securely in the top of the machine, and in order to generate the gas it is only necessary to turn a screw at the top, which breaks the bottle of acid, which, mingling with the soda, generates carbonic acid gas. This is applied by means of a small piece of rubber hose, which throws a thin stream of the super-saturated water. In the old form of these machines, the acid and soda were mingled at once in charging, but it was found in course of time that this caused a corrosion of the receiver and a leakage. This defect is now remedied entirely by an arrangement that mingles the acid with the sodafied water only when the apparatus is required for action. This is accomplished in a second simply by turning a screw, and the extinguisher will remain for years ready charged for action at a moment's notice, and without any danger that it will get out of order or fail to perform its duty in an emergency. These little machines have already saved an immense amount of property by extinguishing incipient conflagrations; and in all large buildings, such as hotels, theatres, churches, factories, mills and amusement halls, a number of them should always be kept in constant readiness at convenient points. Within reasonable limits their action is absolutely certain, and if applied before a fire gets headway, there is not the slightest doubt that they will smother it without damage to the property. If every housekeeper would provide himself with one and take care to instruct his family and servants in its very simple mode of operation, thousands of dollars could often be saved, at an expense that is exceedingly trifling. These machines are manufactured by the "Union" Fire Extinguisher Company, which has secured all the rights and privileges. The general agent is D. T. Gage, No. 118 Market street.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Our city supervisors are so run down with work that they are compelled to spend the greater portion of their time "bumming" round the Highway Department.

—To hear a man boast of his conscientious principles and honesty is indicative of—bosh. Legislators and others please take notice.

—There is a chance for some public man to immortalize himself by opening the crusade against the greatest of nuisances, brick paving.

—The pawnbrokers who are notorious *receivers*, are not prosecuted. Kaas why?

—The organization by law of a Sewage Utilization Company would prove the death-knell of the Board of Health.

—If Mayor Fox possessed the slightest power of discernment, he would soon rid himself of a certain disciple of Janus. *Quantum suff.*

—Our City Fathers meet again to-day. Soul of Lindley Murray *requiescat in pace.*

MEETING OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—Last evening the regular monthly meeting of the Franklin Institute was held at the hall, Seventh street, below Market. Mr. Coleman Sellers presided. The Secretary's report was read by Professor Morton. In this mention was made of the present progress of the St. Louis bridge, the east pier being now seventy-one feet from the surface, with twenty-four feet only to go to reach the rock. The use of lime lights in laying the masonry at night on this pier was described. The mode of digging the Broadway tunnels was also described by Professor Morton from actual inspection. The improved canvas grain conveyor of Mr. J. Gardner; clipp pulley, by Fowler & Co.; adaptation of friction disks of Mr. Western; self-oiling bearings of J. P. Wendell; new coins of Mr. W. E. Du Bois, and other novelties, were described and exhibited after which the meeting adjourned.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—An individual named Taylor will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon on the charge of assaulting and robbing one Washington Winter of a pocket book, at Fourth and Norris streets, on Tuesday night last.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—Policeman Ball, of the Sixth District, whilst standing at Sixth and Shippen streets last evening, was seriously injured by the accidental discharge of a revolver which he carried in his pocket, the ball entering the thigh, where it still remains.

FORGERY.—George Roth, of Bethlehem, Pa., has been held in $800 bail by Alderman Toland to answer, for the forgery of the endorsement to a note drawn by himself for $150, which he gave in payment for a horse, the note being worthless.

CONFLAGRATION.

Destructive Fire in the Fifteenth Ward—The Immense Cotton Mill of James P. Bruner & Sons in Ruins—Loss over $200,000.

About 9 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the third story of the new mill of James P. Bruner & Sons, situated on the north side of Hamilton street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, and in less than one hour, the structure, an eight-story brick, was in ruins. The mill property extends from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth streets, running back to a small street called Linn. When in full operation the firm employs about 500 hands, but of late difficulties have surrounded the firm, and when the fire occurred there were but about 100 or 150 hands employed.

The new building, the one destroyed, had a frontage of about 200 feet on Hamilton street, built in the shape of the letter L, the smaller portion running back. In the third story of this, in what is called the weaving-room, the fire originated, but from what cause is not now known. There were no hands employed in this portion of the premises; those working occupied the second, third, and fourth stories of the Hamilton street front. The first intimation they had of the fire was the strong smell of smoke, which was first perceived by one of their number engaged on the fourth story, who immediately rushed down stairs and informed the engineer, who at once stopped the engine.

The flames speedily worked their way upwards, and the upper floors giving way, the immense weight of machinery stored therein was precipitated earthward, covering all the lower floors with them, together with an immense mass of burning material, which soon served to kindle fires in all the rooms. The wind blowing strongly from the south served the purposes, as it were, of a steam fan and aid the fiery demon in his work of destruction. At 10 o'clock the flames had devoured the whole interior, and went shooting upwards towards the sky, and half an hour thereafter the Hamilton street wall fell with a deafening crash into the street, carrying the roof with it, and scattering fire-brands far and near. From the start the firemen, who were early on the ground, saw that all attempts to save the new mill were futile, and therefore turned their attention to the old building, of stone, rough-cast, five stories in height. Through their untiring exertions this building was saved. The adjoining properties were also in imminent danger or destruction and the constant application of water alone saved them. Running off Twenty-fourth street, between Hamilton and Line streets, is a small court called Spring Mill alley, built up on either side of three-story brick tenements; the occupants of these were obliged to remove their furniture and other effects as speedily as possible, there being fears entertained that the western wall of the mill would give way and crush them. Fortunately such was not the case. The whole of the houses, however, are badly damaged by water. Fire Marshal Blackburn was early at the scene, but no clue as to the origination of the fire has been found.

The loss sustained by the firm is not ascertainable, although they were all present. They state, however, that they are fully insured; their books, papers, etc. are all preserved, they being stored in the old building, Twenty-third street end. The firm consists of James P. H. Naglee and J. Stanley Bruner. During the war they carried on a very heavy business, and the property just destroyed was the result of the accumulated labors of years. Of late they have not been manufacturing very extensively. For more than a year past they have not employed their full complement of hands, and but a short time ago their female operatives struck in a body, they asserting that they had not received their pay for some months previous. Rumors were also current that an attachment was about being made by the Sheriff; but for the truth of this we do not vouch.

Had all the hands been at work an immense loss of life would more than probably have been the result, as all communication was almost instantly cut off from the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh stories.

The loss on machinery is in itself a small fortune, the building having been filled with the most improved and valuable kind, whilst the structure itself could not have been worth less than $100,000.

The firm, although sustaining a total loss of over $200,000, are fully insured in Philadelphia, New York, New England, and English companies.

INSURANCES.

The following are the insurances on the destroyed building machinery, and stock:—

On Building.

Security, of New York	$4,000
North American, of Hartford	1,000
Home, New York	10,000
Tradesman, of New York	5,000
Merchants', of Providence	5,000
Imperial, of London	7,500
Firemen's, of New York	5,000
Providence, of Providence, Rhode Island	2,500
Lorillard, of New York	5,000
Liverpool, of London	10,000
Albany City	2,500
Commonwealth, of New York	5,000
North British	7,000
Royal	15,000
Union Mutual, of Philadelphia	2,500
Farmers' Mutual, of New York	2,500
Total	$90,000

On Machinery.

Security, of New York	$6,000
North American, of Hartford	1,500
Albany City	2,500
North British	7,500
Roger Williams, of Providence	5,000
North British	15,000
Queen	1,000
Citizens', of New York	2,500
Merchants', of Chicago	2,500
Union Mutual, of Philadelphia	2,500
Merchants and Mechanics', of Baltimore	2,500
National, of Baltimore	2,500
Hartford	5,000
Insurance Company of North America	5,000
Reliance	5,000
Standard, of New York	5,000
Excelsior, of New York	5,000
Fulton, of New York	5,000
National, of Boston	5,000
Atlantic, of Providence	5,000
Arctic, of New York	5,000
City Fire, of Hartford	2,500
Cleveland Insurance Company	2,500
Total	$117,000

On Stock.

North British	$25,000
Manhattan of New York	7,500
Springfield of Massachusetts	7,500
Niagara, of New York	5,000
Lorillard of New York	5,000
United States of Baltimore	5,000
Phœnix of New York	5,000
Narragansett of Providence	5,000
Phœnix of Hartford	5,000
Ætna of Hartford	5,000
North America of Hartford	2,500
Merchants' of Hartford	2,500
Total	$80,000

The following is a synopsis of the amount of insurances:—

On building	$90,000
On machinery	110,000
On stock	80,000
Grand total	$280,000

The total cost of the buildings, machinery, and fixtures was about $350,000, so that the loss sustained is not above a third of the amount invested.

THOMAS J. WORRELL, ESQ., the City Solicitor elect, has not yet presented his sureties, which accounts for the fact that they have not yet been approved, as stated by us yesterday. Mr. Worrell deemed it inexpedient to present them to Councils while the contest over the office to which he was elected was still pending. The case having now been definitely settled by the court of last resort, and there being no impediment to his immediate assumption of the duties of the office, Mr. Worrell this afternoon submits his sureties to Councils for their approval. He gives a bond in the sum of $10,000, his bondmen being Messrs. William B. Mann, Joseph Ferguson, and Thomas K. Finletter. They will undoubtedly be approved at once, and the new City Solicitor inducted into his office without further delay.

PETTY THEFT.—John May was arrested at Front and Elfreth alley this A. M., for the attempted theft of a box of merchandise from the front of a store. He will appear before Alderman Kerr this P. M.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Pilotage Fees—The Mormon Question—Speech of Mr. Cullom—The Revenue Tax to be Reduced Thirty Millions—The British Steamer Monarch at Annapolis—She is be Thrown Open to the Public.

EUROPE.

The Press Trials in Paris—Empress Eugenie Seriously Ill—A Fenian Demonstration Repressed—Quotations by Cable.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Question of Pilotage Fees.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—D. S. Stetson, H. K. Edmunds, John W. Everman, Edward F. Halliwell, William Moore, Jr., a committee of the Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association of Philadelphia and New Jersey, were before the Committee on Navigation Interests this morning in reference to State taxes upon vessel owners. The Congressional committee had already agreed to report against the collection of pilotage fees. The vessel owners proposed an amendment, so that pilotage on coasts, rivers, and lakes may not be destroyed, allowing a collection of pilotage charges where service is actually rendered by pilots. Adopted by the Committee.

Mr. Cullom and the Mormons.

Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, is now explaining the sections and objects of his bill against the Mormons. It commands great attention among the members and spectators. He condemns the present government of Utah as a theocratic despotism, under the control of a great theocrat, and says it militates against the vital principles upon which the United States was founded. He calls upon Congress to order United States Marshals, by aid of the military, to execute the laws of the United States. It is impossible to obtain a reliable posse among citizens.

Reducing Taxes.

The Committee of Ways and Means has agreed by a decided vote to reduce the internal taxation of the country thirty millions. The President favors this, and has heretofore on several occasions recommended it.

The Committee on Commerce agreed this morning to report a bill allowing imported goods to be shipped from seaports to the interior cities in bond without breaking bulk. The cities accorded this privilege by the bill are as follows:—Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Portland, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Evansville, and Milwaukee.

The Monarch at Annapolis.

Secretary Robeson received a despatch this morning stating that the Monarch would arrive at Annapolis this evening. The vessel will be anchored about four miles from the city, on account of the channel being too narrow for her to turn in after arriving at the dock. Several Government tugs have been fitted up to convey visitors to and from the shore. To-morrow will be occupied in putting the vessel in order preparatory to receiving the President and other officials on Monday next. On that occasion the visitors will be invited by cards of invitation, after which the public will be received on board during her stay at Annapolis.

Tax on Life Insurance Companies.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Committee of Ways and Means this morning heard Mr. Bailey, of New York, in behalf of an equalizing tax on American and Foreign Life Insurance and Fire Companies. The committee has resolved by a vote of eight to one (Mr. Maynard) to reduce by thirty million dollars the internal revenue bill, which is on a basis of collecting a hundred and sixty million dollars.

The Income Tax.

The income tax is to be reduced, not abolished.

Belligerency.

The House Committee of Foreign Affairs to-day discussed at lenth the joint resolution in relation to the contest between the people of Cuba and the Government of Spain, introduced yesterday by Mr. Banks. No conclusion was arrived at, and the consideration of the subject will be resumed at the next meeting of the committee.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST SESSION—SECOND TERM.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Mr. Wilson, from the committee of conference on the West Point Appropriation bill, made a report, which was adopted, that the Senate recede from its amendment striking out the clause for the appointment of two Senators and three Representatives on the Board of Visitors.

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution authorizing payment of the full salary of General Hovey, as Minister to Peru, without deduction on account of absence from his post, and asked its immediate consideration. Passed.

Mr. Anthony, from the Naval Committee, reported a joint resolution for the relief of Commodore Bissell and asked its immediate consideration. Passed.

Mr. Scott, from the Naval Committee, gave notice that the following resolution had been adopted for the government of the action of the committee:—

That in the judgment of this committee Congress ought not to entertain applications of officers for restoration to the naval service who have been dismissed therefrom by sentence of a court-martial, unless such restoration be recommended by the Executive Department.

On motion of Mr. Wilson the bill authorizing the issue of clothing to certain enlisted men of the 14th Regiment of Infantry was passed.

Mr. Anthony, from the Printing Committee, reported a resolution for the printing of 1000 copies of the letter of the Secretary of State relative to the expulsion of Governor McDougall from the Winnipeg Territory. Passed.

Mr. Sherman asked that an order be made with a view to disposing of the Mississippi bill at 3 o'clock. He said that unless the bill was speedily disposed of he would move to lay it aside in order to take up other important business demanding prompt consideration.

Mr. Cameron and others objected to the proposed order, and the matter was informally laid over.

Mr. Drake introduced a bill amending the naturalization laws. He referred to pending propositions upon the subject, and said his own opinion was that a change was demanded, not in the established principles of law respecting naturalizations, but in the administration of the law, so that while safeguards were provided against a recurrence of the terrible frauds heretofore perpetrated, access to naturalization by well-disposed persons might not be impeded. Such was the purpose of his bill.

The unfinished business, being the Mississippi bill, was then taken up, and Mr. Fowler resumed the floor.

House.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to prevent and punish polygamy in Utah.

Mr. Cullom, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, explained and advocated the bill, saying that the condition of things in Utah demanded beyond question that it was the duty of Congress to do something in relation to matters there, and without delay.

The Church, through Brigham Young, controlled the Territorial Legislature, and the Legislature appointed the probate judges, and therefore it became necessary to substitute a United States judiciary for a Territorial one. There was not a member of the Legislature who was not a prominent member of the Mormon Church; no other could be elected. The leading Mormons who were practising polygamy in the face of Federal authority should be rendered ineligible to vote or hold office. They were criminals running at large, and were no more qualified to hold office than were those who were lately in rebellion.

The Gentiles who went into that locality to settle were so persecuted that they could not remain there, and they were appealing to the Government for the protection of their rights of person and property. This bill proposed to place the condition of things there on such a footing as to offer inducements to immigration.

He had received a letter this morning from a gentleman of character and official position in Utah Territory, that unless this bill or some such bill be passed, every man who is not a Mormon will have to leave the Territory, and that very soon or place himself where he will inevitably be murdered by the Mormons, who were now trying to organize an armed force against the passage of this bill. He had not the slightest idea that more than a few companies of soldiers would be necessary to enforce the laws in Utah.

All that was necessary was to give to the courts power to enforce convictions for violations of the law, and to show that the Government of the United States meant business, and did not mean to temporize longer with that iniquity. It would be found that the people would submit to the authority of the Government, and would get rid of that other relic of barbarism which had been a stigma to the nation. He did not believe that the military strength of the Mormons could be exaggerated to over eight thousand arms-bearing men.

He did not believe there would be any attempt to resist the authority of the United States by force of arms, but if there should be, would the American people, fresh from a triumph over a great rebellion, shrink from an attempt to enforce the laws over such a small body of people?

He denounced polygamy as an institution founded in the lustful and unbridled passions of men, as devised by Satan himself, and as having gone hand in hand with murder, idolatry, and every other abomination. The morning hour having arrived, the bill went over till the next morning hour.

Mr. Lynch, from the Select Committee on American Navigation Interests, reported two bills for the relief of commerce, which were ordered to be printed and made the special order for the third Tuesday in March next. These are the same bills the substance of which was published some days ago.

Charles H. Warwick, in whose favor the contested election case from the Eleventh Congressional district of New York was decided yesterday, appeared and took the oath of office.

Petitions were presented as follows:—

By Mr. Calkin, of five hundred cigar-makers of New York city, for increase of tariff on cigars.

By Mr. Strong, from book publishers of Hartford, Connecticut, for a specific duty on imported books, and from Hartford merchants regarding the duty on sugar.

By Mr. Barnum, for an appropriation to improve and protect the harbor of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

By Mr. Stevens, against the extension of the patent of George H. Corliss for an improvement in the steam engine.

The House then, at half-past 1, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cessna in the chair, on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

FROM EUROPE.

The Paris Press Trials.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The trial of the editors of the *Reveille* (irreconcilable organ) for a violation of the press law has been brought to a close. M. Deleschuset, chief editor, was sentenced to imprisonment for thirteen months, and M. Caron, another of the editors, was sentenced to six months imprisonment and 2000 francs fine.

Illness of Eugenie.

The Empress Eugenie is seriously ill.

Fenian Demonstration at Cork.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A Fenian demonstration was announced to take place at Cork yesterday but it was repressed by the authorities.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 17—2 30 P. M.—U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 87½; of 1865, old, 87½; of 1867, 86¾. Erie, 21¼; Illinois Central, 109¼.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17—2 30 P. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11½d.; middling Orleans, 11½d. Lard dull. Pork dull.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 17.—The following bills were introduced and referred:—

By Mr. Nagle, creating an additional Alderman in the Eighth ward.

Mr. Randall, incorporating the Miners' Hospital and Asylum of Schuylkill county, and imposing a tax of one cent per ton on all the coal mined and transported on the railroads of the county, the companies to collect the tax and pay it monthly to the Board of the Asylum.

Mr. Connell, for the election next October of one additional Judge of the District Court and one of the Common Pleas.

Mr. Nagle, requiring railroad and other corporations, in or out of this State, which may issue mortgage bonds or other securities for the payment of moneys at any future time, to provide and keep in an office within the State a book for the registration of said bonds or securities, and requiring said securities, upon demand of their holders, to be registered by the officers of the corporation.

Mr. Connell, a supplement to the Adelphi Insurance Company.

Mr. Lowry, providing an additional insane asylum in the western part of the State.

Mr. Beck, authorizing canal companies to build lateral railroads. Also, allowing railroad companies, under the general law of 1849, to connect with railroads of other States.

The following bills were reported negatively:—

For payment of damages to Jones' Hotel.

For injuries sustained during the war.

Exempting the House of the Good Shepherd from the payment of certain collateral inheritance tax.

Senate bill prohibiting trapeze performances in the air unless means are taken to secure the performers. Referred back to the committee.

The following were reported favorably:—

Senate bill appropriating nineteen hundred dollars to pay the inaugural expenses of the Governor.

Senate bill declaring the children of parents who were slaves when married to be legal heirs.

Senate supplement to the Act consolidating Hahnemann and Homœopathic Colleges.

Senate supplement to the Girard Insurance and Trust Company.

Senate bill authoring Morris, Tasker & Co. to lay out and operate a railroad on Moyamensing avenue, from Washington avenue to Morris street.

House bill authorizing parties in interest to name their own auditors. This is Mr. Elliott's bill, originating in the House.

House bill providing for a centennial anniversary of Independence in 1876. Called up by Mr. Buckalew and passed.

The resolutions from the House continuing the publication of Bates' History of Pennsylvania Volunteers were discussed.

The House proposed to make a committee of five of its members and three of the Senate to ascertain the cost, and notify the State printer to cease the publication until otherwise ordered by act of the Legislature. A committee was appointed to harmonize the views of the two houses on the subject.

Senate bill prohibiting the killing of gray or English snipe between the fifteenth of November and the first of September. Passed.

House.

The House bill restoring the spring elections was considered.

Messrs. Davis and Miller contended that the change was not desired in Philadelphia, and finally it was understood that it should not apply to that city.

The bill, after a long discussion by the country members, was postponed for a week.

Mr. Bunn introduced an act changing the name of the School Controllers of the First district, to the Board of Education. Amended by Mr. Miller to take effect on January 1, 1871, and passed.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Cotton lower; sales of 400 bales middling uplands at 24½@24¾c. Flour—State and Western less active, but without decided change; Southern dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c; winter red Western, $1 28@1 32; white State, $1 50@1 65. Corn dull and declining; new mixed Western, 79@84c. and 70@75c. for unsound do. Oats dull and heavy; State, 61@62c.; Western, 53½@55c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $26 25@26 37; prime, $21@21 50. Lard dull; steam in tierces, 15¼@15¾. Whisky dull at 97c.

THE CITY DEBT.

The Different Loans, Their Amount, Rate of Interest and Date of Maturity.

The following is a statement of the five and six per cent. loans of the city and the years of their maturity:—

Years.	*Five Per Cent.*	*Six Per Cent.*	*Total.*
1870	$108,600	$179,555	$288,155
1871	142,250	272,185	414,435
1873	81,400	173,925	255,325
1873	91,700	347,642	439,342
1874	47,900	146,017	193,917
1875	12,500	96,191	108,691
1876	9,000	431,612	440,612
1877	2,000	194,200	196,200
1878	2,000	228,300	230,300
1879	2,000	214,800	216,800
1880	65,956	533,238	599,194
1881	26,100	1,270,905	1,297,050
1882	3,700	287,474	291,174
1883	3,000	794,658	797,658
1884	10,600	2,430,000	2,440,600
1885	3,850	1,143,500	1,147,350
1886	....	2,076,600	2,076,600
1887	....	1,123,600	1,123,600
1888	....	140,200	140,200
1889	....	1,613,700	1,613,700
1890	....	1,329,900	1,329,900
1891	....	1,794,400	1,794,400
1892	....	2,752,526	2,752,526
1893	....	625,211	625,211
1894	....	4,278,978	4,278,978
1895	....	6,685,000	6,685,000
1896	....	2,782,100	2,782,100
1897	....	1,700,000	1,700,000
1898	....	318,400	318,400
1899	....	5,557,200	5,557,200
1904	....	34,813	34,813
	$612,556	$41,556,828	$42,169,384
Loans over-due and yet outstanding		$418,771	
Deduct this amount paid in excess of amounts reported at consolidation		186,221	
			232,550
Total funded debt of the city, Jan. 1, 1870			$42,401,934

FOURTH EDITION

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Empress Getting Better—The Noir and Baudin Monuments—American Subscriptions—Victor Hugo and Roche-

FROM EUROPE.

The Empress is Better.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The Empress is much better.

American Subscriptions to the Noir Monument.

The *Marseillaise* to-day publishes a letter from a gentleman of Boston, Mass., to Francois Vincent Raspail, in which he says he encloses fifty francs as a contribution towards erecting a monument to Victor Noir and M. Baudin.

Victor Hugo and Rochefort.

The *Rappel* (irreconcilable) to-day publishes a letter from Victor Hugo to Henri Rochefort, calling the latter a force for the future.

Increased Foreign Demand for U. S. Securities.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 17.—It is generally thought that the reduction of interest by the banks here and elsewhere on the Continent will create an increased demand for United States securities.

The New Telegraphic System.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—There is still much dissatisfaction with the new telegraphic system. The merchants of Glasgow last evening held an indignation meeting, and denounced the present mismanagement.

English Review of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of this evening reviews the history of the Freedmen's Bureau in the United States and deplores its approaching end.

Political Rights to Swedish Jews.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 17.—The Diet has passed a law admitting dissenters and Jews to political rights, and the King has signed the law.

Specie in the Bank of France.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—There was a heavy flow of specie to the Bank of France during the past week. The amount in the vault to-day was 12,000,000 francs greater than at a corresponding time last week.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Baltimore Railroad Suits.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 17.—The case of William Harper against the Northern Central Railroad Company to recover $25,000 damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff by a train of the company colliding with a carriage in which he was riding, in August, 1868, was closed yesterday in the Baltimore City Court, and submitted to the jury, which, after remaining out five minutes, returned with a verdict. Before it was announced the plaintiff was called, but failed to answer, and the Court thereupon directed judgment of *nolle prosequi* to be entered. This morning the case of Mrs. Harper, injured at the same time, was taken up for trial.

FROM NEW YORK.

Government Sales of Gold.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Government sales of $2,000,000 of gold were made to day at from $119·39 to $119·55.

Obituary.

PORTLAND, Feb. 17.—William Willis, well known as the historian of Portland, and from having filled many honorable offices, died this morning.

The Ohio Bridge at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 17.—The Kentucky Legislature has reconsidered its action declining an invitation to be present at the informal opening of the bridge to-morrow, and will participate in the ceremonies.

A CASE OF PERJURY.—The case of Alfred Kincaid, charged with perjury before United States Commissioner Craig Biddle, was continued this morning. The charge as testified to yesterday was